Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 166 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
18th "	Nellora	6,453	To Marseilles only
23rd "	Soudan*	6,696	
30th "	Nankin	6,859	
6th Sept.	Somali	6,712	

*The "SOUDAN" is a Government Transport, conveying Troops, and it is not expected that any accommodation will be available in this vessel.

	FIRST SALOON.	SECOND SALOON.		NATIVE SERVANTS' DECK.	
	"A"	"B"	"C"	"A"	"B"
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON					
Single	816	756	696	576	516	250
Return	1,324	1,134	1,044	864	774	375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES					
Single	768	720	660	552	492	220
Return	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
20th August	Dilwara	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.		
19th Aug.	Barjora	Karachi & Persian Gulf	
20th "	Lhasa	Karcah Direct	
27th "	Karagola	E and S Africa: via Seychelles	

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Akita Maru	K. Tsunashima	3792	14th Aug.	17th Aug.
Usuki Maru No. 3	J. Nakamura	2768	14th Aug.	26th Aug.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4172	17th Aug.	28th Aug
Mogi Maru..		3458	23rd Aug.	3rd Sept
Shinyo Maru.	John Salter	4784	1st Sept.	11th Sept.
Totomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	8th Sept.	19th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Hitsuki Maru	S. Iwazawa	3rd Aug.	14th Aug	Japan
Suwa Maru	K. Tsuji	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	Japan
Saigon Maru		18th August	31st August	Japan
Indus Maru		20th August	31st "	Japan
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	2nd Sept.	12th Sept.	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight, apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sjam Building, Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Authorised Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Moji, Mukden, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. HIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application,

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 30,00,00
Surplus about 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed é..... 23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th August, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champsgully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govindas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathuradas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come. 8/10 yards 50 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come. 8/9 yards 45 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954 number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 63 BALES GINNED CHECKS.

On SATURDAY, the 16th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champsgully Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ramchander Rampratap and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Chatrabhuj of Cawnpore.

11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6115 5½lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6117. 5½lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 712 5½lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Pearl Mills, No. 1931 5½lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5105 5½lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5107 5½lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES SOKA POPLINS.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champs Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Shri M. H. Chaganlal and on account and at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Morarji.

2 packages Soka Poplins No. 1500 bigger width.

AUCTION SALE OF A STEAMSHIP NAMED "KAIPAN" BELONGING TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the R. I. M. Dockyard on the 26th August at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the steamship named "Kaipan" with all stores and fittings on board at the time of sale. The steamship is lying just now in the Royal Indian Dockyard, Bombay.

Description: The vessel is a steel twin screw steamer built in 1888 by Messrs. Armstrong Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Newcastle. Her dimensions are length overall 142 feet, length between perpendiculars 135 feet, breadth 23 feet 1½ inches, depth moulded 12 feet, gross tonnage 275.5, net tonnage 110.25. I.H.P. of Engines 500, speed 8 to 10 knots.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, or from the undersigned at their offices and the inspection of the vessel can be had on application to the Superintendent of the Royal Indian Dockyard, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 PACKAGES SHOLAPURI CHECKS OF THE BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Memon Amad Nurmamad and on account and at the risk of Haji Umar Jusab:—

6 packages, each 60 pieces, Sholapuri Checks of the Bombay Cotton Mills, No. 1359.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th August, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 17th AUGUST, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Sunday, the 17th day of August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "Gilbert" Building, on Babulnath Road, Chowpati, behind the Islam Club, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoys marble top tables, tapestry upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet toned Cottage piano, Jost fan, file cabinets, English cabinets, zoomda almyrahs, Bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing cabinets, handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables book cases carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chair, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 PACKAGES SILK BORDERED SUPERIOR WHITE DHOOTEES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 16th day of August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Bailing Press opposite Dharamraj Gully Gate, Champa Gully Mooiji Jetha Market by order of Thaker Amratlal Lakhmidas and on and at the risk of Marwadi Harnandrai Bejnath.

Ex. s. s. "City of Karachi."

16 packages each 150 pairs silk bordered white dhootets. yds 8/11 50 inches. No. 101½.

Terms.—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th August, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

The sale of Machinery, Chemicals, China Clay, Sulphur Black Powder, etc., etc., advertised to take place on Thursday, the 21st instant, on account and risk of Messrs. Javeri and Co., has been POSTPONED until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF CRON MAKE M. F. LAMPS (BULBS) AND WIRE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:

26 cases "Cron" make M. F. Lamps (Bulbs) 230 Volts and 25, 32 and 50 candle power.
16 cases each 10 Reels Tinned Double Cotton Covered Wire each 100 lbs.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc. The property of Mr. E. T. Lambert, Solicitor, consisting of dining table, sideboard cupboards, hatstand, sofa, dressing table, marble top table, one sweet tone ebonized cottage piano by Soundy and Co., towel horse, bath tubs, commodes, etc.

By order and on account and risk of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. City of Oran from New York.

1 case Films and Posters damaged by sea water, case marked A. S. Marji.

AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquine office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, quite in harness.

On FRIDAY, the 29th August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Northcote House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel (on the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, carpets, lamps, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, one sweet tone Cottige piano ornaments, teapoys, tables, writing tables, glass door, book cases, single and double almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, marble top tables, Singapore cane furniture, verandah sofas, hat stands, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of P. H. Reed, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th August 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 4 Imperial Mansion Cuffe Parade, Colaba (on the sea side) valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture rich glass crockery ware best plated wares, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb waiters, carpets, lamps, drawing room sofas, easy chairs and chairs, cabinets ornaments, carpets, teapoys cane chairs writing tables, book cases, cane sofas hat stands, marble top tables single and double bed steads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers clothes and gown presses, reclining sofas, meat safes, ice box, aluminium utensils etc., etc. The property of E. J. Kelly Esq.

Catalogues will be publish, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY AT KHANDWA.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on Monday, the 8th proximo sell by public auction, at their Rooms at 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), by order of the concerned, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement, about 10 to 11 acres of land together with the Ginning Factory, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhicangaon, about 30 miles in the interior from the Khandwa Railway Station, on the G. I. P. Railway. Gins 32, Single Roller Plates Skearing Engine by Marshall Sons Co., coupled Cross Compound Type Cylinder 11 in and 19 in. by 24 in. Stroke Fly Wheel with 5 Rope Grooves for 1¼ in. dis., driving ropes, Boiler Lancashire type 6 in. diam. by 24 feet for 125 lbs. working pressure. Feed pump, Double Cylinder quadruple acting plunger type Donkey pump, Worthington pattern. Pipe:—All piping and pipe connections complete factory Buildings Gin Engine and Boiler Houses, all pucca built masonry of stone in chunam brick in chunam with roofs of corrugated sheets on W. I. Trusses with ventilators, Machinery foundations, all pucca built. The Gin House itself though holding for the present 32 gins, is accommodated and built for 40 gins shafting extended for same. There is one cold water and one hot water pucca built masonry water tank and also there is a well with ample water supply and pipes leading to boilers and tanks. There are brick built and iron roofed quarters in a line for office stores, Manager and Engineers' accommodation.

The factory has worked, but very little.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th August, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES OF GREY STANDARD SHIRTINGS (CALENDERED) OF THE CENTURY MILLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. C. N. Wadia and Co., the Agents of the Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs Cowasji Framji and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 15th August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Century Mills shop in Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market the following bales of Grey Shirtings:

60 bales of 50 pieces each, Grey Standard Shirtings, Calendered 34in. by 37½ yards by 8¼ lbs. quality No. B. 91½.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods to be taken delivery within 4 days from the sale-date, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th August, 1919.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF SILKS & SILK NOVELTIES WORTH Rs. 200000

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL BARGAINS

ALL STOCK TO BE CLEARED AWAY.

AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

AHMED E. ESAALI
SILK MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

INVESTORS

BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.
We supply you funds on your paying proper margin"
We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort opposite New Share Bazaar.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Teak and Blackwood Household New Design, Made-to-order Dining, Drawing and Bedroom Furniture, Glassware, Platedware, Crockery, Dinner Service, Knives, Spoons and Forks, Oliver Typewriter, etc.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 17th day of August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Byculla, No. 37, Reynolds Road, "Yule Villa," household furniture comprising of dining table, dining chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, crockery stand, dinner wagon, screen, folding partition, very rich tapestry and velvet lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, rocking chairs, double and single door mirror and penal almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers and tables, Oliver typewriter, Josts fan hanging gown press, easy chairs, low chairs, pier table, garden chairs, Persian carpet, side tables, corner cabinets, meatsafe, cloth basket, show case, marble wash-hand tables, Boll top table, 1 Gilt 400 days winding timepiece with Glass dome, table lamps, Singer hand sewing machine, fancy Sharanpore teapoys, writing tables, palm stands, towel horses, hatstands, iron cots with mattresses, easels, revolving bookstand, brass tray, looking glass, cooking utensils, glassware, rich platedware, spoons, forks, knives, crockery, dinner set, bath tub, etc.

Property of L. J. Frost, Esq., Manager, J. Crawford, Veterinary Surgeon of Bellasis Road, proceeding England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

The property of another gentleman:—

1 single cylinder 4-seated "De Dion" Motor-car with tyres and tubes complete in working condition.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 22ND DAY OF AUGUST, 1919, AT 2-30 P. M. (S .T.).

Sale of very valuable teak and blackwood, made-to-order, handsome new design dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, glassware, crockery, dinner, etc. etc.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at bungalow No. 10, Queen's Road household furniture, containing, sliding, mahogonised dining table, teak and blackwood dining chairs, handsome dumbwaiters, sideboard, crockerystand, Chesterfield sofa, teakwood hanging and gown presses, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables, side tables, bookstand, book cases, teapoys, clothes basket screens, iron single cots, meatsafe, one lot earthen flower pots, cane chairs and tables, pictures frames, towel horse, cooking utensils, glassware, dinner service, crockery etc.

Property of Major W. Atkinson, G.S.O.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th August, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 225 BALES CORONATION MILLS, YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 22nd August, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at Tamba Karta in Messrs Venilal Vijbhukhandas & Co's shop.

By order of the Coronation Mills, Coy., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Tricamlal Moolchand.

225 Bales Coronation Mills yarn No. 11½ Ring King George Ticket, Yellow Tie.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 72 PACKAGES.

Analine Dyes, Alizarine, Chemicals, etc., Manufactured by Messrs. Levinstein, Ltd., Manchester, British Dyes, Ltd., British Alizarine Co., etc.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns on behalf of the Director of Industries, U. P., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the undermentioned goods:—

Red:—Direct Cotton Scarlet 79594; Congo Red W. Dianol Fast Red F. G.
Black:—Thionol Black O. G.
Navy:—Direct Cotton Navy, 79850.
Blue:—Methylene Blue, 2 B, Dianol Dark Blue B, Thionol Direct Blue S.
Alizarine, Red Paste
Chemicals:—Aniline Salt, Hemitine Crystals, Zinc Dust.

The above-mentioned goods are now on view at their Rooms.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th August, 1919.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,52,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and address of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquiries, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisemen Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

THE B. D. PETIT PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL—WANTED a qualified HOUSE SURGEON for this Institution. Apply HONORARY SECRETARY. 3944

WANTED—A BILL CLERK and TWO TYPISTS. Apply to Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO., Solicitors; 65, Esplanade Road. 3972

WANTED.—(Only experienced) COURT CLERKS for Attorneys firm. State fully age, qualification, pay expected to Box No. 952, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3954

WANTED.—An experienced BILL COLLECTOR with a guarantee of Rs. 2,000. Apply stating pay, to Box No. 934, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3871

WANTED for Overseas.—SHORTHAND TYPISTS. TYPISTS. SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, SUB-OVERSEARS, SIGNALLERS and LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS. Bombay candidates must call personally with applications and testimonials to MAYADAS COMPANY, 119, Frere Road, Bombay. 3951

WANTED—Two experienced HANDS for agency business, Deolali and Bombay. Pay according to qualifications, cash security Rs. 500 each. Apply to PARTAP SINGH PUNJABI, Linden House, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 3937

WANTED—Two experienced MANAGING CLERKS and a SHORTHAND-TYPIST for an Attorney's office. Pay according to qualifications not exceeding Rs. 200 for the Managing Clerk, and Rs. 100 per mensem for the Shorthand-Typist. None need apply who have not had experience in an Attorney's office. Apply to Box No. 948, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3928

WANTED by a large Insurance Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER at Head Office to conduct all Insurance business including Life, Marine, Fire, Accident, etc. A very substantial salary offered with excellent prospects. Only men with vast knowledge need apply. Applications treated in the strictest confidence. Apply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3954

WANTED.—One CHIEF CLERK for Office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief; also one HEAD CLERK for the Office of the Loco and Carriage Superintendent; both must have had previous experience in these capacities; One SENIOR CLERK for Way and Works Section in this office with good knowledge of Railway Codes and Railway Office routine; One SENIOR CLERK for Establishment Section in this Office with good knowledge of C.S.R. and P.W.D. Open Line Codes. One SURVEYOR, who can use theodolite and draw neatly. One TRACER. Applicants should submit copies of certificates stating age and caste as also the minimum pay expected. Appointments are permanent, subject to 6 months' probation. Government, C.S.R. and P. F. Rules of the Railway are in force. Preference will be given to candidates knowing Gujarati. Apply to the MANAGER AND ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Gondal Railway, Gondal (Kathiawar). 3961

WANTED

WANTED—Specious Commodious GODOWN, moderate rent in or about Fort. Apply THOMAS BLACK & CO., 22, Bakehouse Lane, Fort. 3861

FOR SALE.

APPLES—Fine and sweet, 10 lbs. basket, Rs. 3-12; English kind, very delicious, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-10 per 10 lbs. and 6 lbs. baskets. V. P. free. THE HILL Co., Chamba Panjab. 3952

BOOTS, SHOES, lasts and implements, etc., for the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, golden opportunity to likely buyers. Apply sharp C. A. D'ABREO, 66, Palli, Bandra. 3955

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Valuable BUILDING SITES at Peddar Road in plots of convenient sizes varying from 1,500 to 2,500 square yards. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3918

SANSKRIT RAJA-MARGA, or the ROYAL ROAD TO SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, Vol. I (by Rajaram Sastri, Girgaon) treating fully the course for St. IVth and Vth in a wonderfully easy and systematic way. 3622

EXPANDED METAL.—FOR SALE at reduced rates, a quantity of Expanded Metal various sizes and Mesh. Apply for particulars to Messrs. W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 3957

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—The best Kulu. Trees selected from the Royal Nurseries, Maidstone, Kent. The Manali Orchards are the highest in the Kulu Valley and entirely under European supervision, 9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5, all charges included by V. P. parcel post, CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 3068

YOUR satisfaction is our gain. This is our business motto that helps us to increase our business and satisfy our clients. You will never regret placing a trial order with us now. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

STENCIL PAPERS, PENS and other sundries for D. Gestetner's duplicator always available at THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. All guaranteed to be "FRESH." F

IN pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto, Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY." 3

FOR SALE.—One Automatic ELECTRIC BILGE 1in. Pump, 220 volts D.C. Capacity 15 gallons p.m. against 22 feet head. One Automatic Electric 3in. Sewage Ejector, 220 volts D.C. Capacity 150 gallons p.m. against 15 feet head; One HORIZONTAL SPLIT, 3in. pump. Capacity 150 gallons p.m. against 135 feet with extended Bedplate but without motor EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO., Karachi. Telegrams—"Electric, Karachi"& 3909

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 9, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to confirm the Extraordinary Resolution passed by the Shareholders of the Company in their last Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 14th day of August, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1919. 3973

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

POONA RACES, 1919.

THE 4th EXTRA MEETING, advertised to take place on August 20th, will be held on TUESDAY, AUGUST, 19th, this day being a Public Holiday.
The Special Race Trains will be run on Tuesday at the usual advertised times.
Handicaps for this day will be published by 2 p.m and Forfeits at 6 p.m. on Sunday, August 17th.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 12th August, 1919. 3935

THE GANESH FLOUR MILLS COY., LTD., DELHI.

THE Ganesh Flour Mills Co., Ltd., of Delhi, have received complaints of a man by name Babu Takhtram, having posed as Agent of the Co., authorised to accept orders for the Co. and of his having obtained money from dealers on the said representation. The Co. therefore notifies for general information that he is not so authorised either to accept orders or to receive money. He was appointed by the Co. on 10th March, 1919, to travel and secure orders for the acceptance of the Co., on three months' trial, and his services having proved unsatisfactory he was dismissed on 1st July, 1919. 3930

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "LUZON MARU" having arrived from GENOA via Suez and Aden the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AS applications for shares far in excess of the number available for allotment have been received the subscription list has been closed.

By order of the Board,
SHARIFF HASSUM & Co.,
Agents.
Dated 14th August, 1919. 3969

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "AKITA MARU" having arrived on the 14th instant from New York, Consignees of her Cargo are hereby informed of her arrival and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay and take immediate delivery of their goods discharged in stream and landed at No. 2 Shed, Victoria Dock, on payment of all charges. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "UNKAI MARU NO. 3", having arrived on the 14th instant from Japan the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAGARDAS HARJIWANDAS has agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes of Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any regard to said claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of the Kazi Syed Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 679, New No. 6380 and Old Survey No. 424 and New Survey No. 2595 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 1426 and Street Nos. 109-113 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Kazi Syed Street, on or towards the North by the property of Tricumdas Dungersey and on or towards the South by the property of Khetsey Talu, and which said premises are now in the occupation of tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1919.
PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
3953

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HORMASJI LIMJIBHAI RUSTOMFARAM and his wife, NAWAZBAI HORMASJI RUSTOMFARAM, have contracted to sell to our client, absolutely and free from encumbrances, the undermentioned property. All persons having claims against the said property or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, trust, partition, lien, share, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without having any regard to any such claims, and such claims, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Government land of quit or ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 101 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 2816, 2816, Collector's New No. 9802, Old Survey Nos. 716, 717 and New Survey No. 5421, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1911, Street No. 51, all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Khetwadi Fourth Street at Khetwadi, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Bapooji and now of Anandrao, on or towards the West by Khetwadi 4th Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage forming part of the premises hereby granted and beyond it by a sweeper's passage and the property belonging to the said Hamabai, widow of Nowroji Nusserwanji Lam, and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and the property belonging to the late Shapurji Muncherji Balivala.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1919.
HIRALAL THAKOREDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3942

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE. SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PARSEE BAZAR STREET AND GHOGHA STREET, FORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DHANJIBHAI NOWROJI WADIA, JAMSHEDJI NOWROJI WADIA and JEHANGIR KAIKHOSHRU MULLA FEROZE, the sons, and Bai HAMABAI FRAMJI DAVAR, Bai GOOLBAI PALLONJI WARDEN, Bai BHICAIJI NOWROJI WADIA, Bai FRENY NOWROJI WADIA and KHORSHED NOWROJI WADIA, the daughters of the late Nowroji Jamshedji Wadia, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the property belonging to them and described in the Schedule hereto to our client, Mr. MALUKCHAND KESHAVJI SHAH.

Any person having any claim or interest, by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground tenure, containing by admeasurement six hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 215 and New Nos. 5079, 5080, 5081, 5082, 5086, Old Survey No. 621 and New Survey No. 9336, together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A No. 1548 and Street Nos. 30-32 and 36, all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Parsi Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Parsi Bazar Street, on or towards the West partly by a sweeper's passage and by the property of Cursetji Sorabji Wadia, on or towards the North by the Todd Street and on or towards the South by the property of the heirs of Cursetji Sorabji Wadia and are now in occupation of the children of the late Nowroji Jamshedji Dhunjibhai Wadia and their tenants.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 61 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 214, New No. 5078, Old Survey No. 327 and New Survey No. 9339 together with messuage, tenements or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1689 and Street Nos. 47 and 49, which premises are situate at and on the South side of Ghogha Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Nanabhai Kookina, on or towards the West by the property belonging to the late Nowroji Jamshedji Wadia, on or towards the North by Ghogha Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by the property firstly hereinabove described, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the children of the late Nowroji Jamshedji Wadia.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1919.
PANDIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Malukchand Keshavji Shah
3945

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHUNKER GABAJI KEKANI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages, dwelling house and chawls standing thereon, situate on the East side of Gilder Street, now called Lamington Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-three and three-fourths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, with other property, under Old No. 370, New No. 13888, Old Survey No. 3/172 and New Survey No. 12/6991 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 4421 and Street Nos. 1 at 37 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Framji Hormusji Sethna, on or towards the West by Gilder Street, now called Lamington Road, on or towards the North by the property of Shivaji Hari Kekani and others and on or towards the South by the property of Muncharam Balgowandas, and which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated the 14th August, 1919.
F. P. PAVRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.
3970

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SOMALAL VITHALDAS PAKVASA, of Bombay, Bania Hindu inhabitant, a clerk in the employ of the Bank of India, Ltd., ... Deceased.

CHANDAGAORI, widow of the above-named deceased, residing at Khetwadi, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 4th day of August, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of Our Reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 4th day of August, 1919.
(Sd.) Messrs. MIRZA MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys
3963

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MOTABHAI RAMCHANDRA and DHAKLABHAI RAMCHANDRA have contracted to sell to our client, MULLA MAHOMEDALLY SHAIKH SARAFALLY, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property, by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,111 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 18, New No. 97, Old Survey No. 429 and New Survey No. 7625 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 252, 253, 254 and Street Nos. 529, 533, 535, 537, 539 to 543, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Cart of Gajanan Bhimrao, on or towards the West by the aforesaid public road called the Girgaum Breach Candy Road, on or towards the North by the property of Ranchordas Tribhowandas and on or towards the South by the property of the said Gajanan Bhimrao.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1919.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3968

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA
(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)
To-Night!
THIRD INSTALMENT
Episodes 7, 8 & 9
of the
THRILLING SERIAL
MYSTERY of the DOUBLE CROSS
Featuring
MOLLY KING
A Feature Serial of Perils and Love.
Together with a Full Programme.
3 Shows Nigh at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 p.m.
A FAMOUS AUTHOR ON THE SCREEN!
"MR. MEESON'S WILL"
"MR. MEESON'S WILL"
A Film Adaptation of the well-known Novel by
RIDER HAGGARD
In Four Reels of Excitement and Mystery

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of BOMBAY
TO-NIGHT
PATHE'S BEST AND LATEST
"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"
Featuring
PEARL WHITE
Episodes 5th and 6th.
LUCERNE (SWITZERLAND
(Travel Pathe Color)
PATHE GAZETTE Latest
HIS BUSY DAY
Comedy by TOTO.
Time: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinee every Sat. & Sun. 5 p.m.
Extra Show every Sunday 3 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT at 9-30
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
In the latest London Musical Successes
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 "ARLETTE" A New Musical Comedy in 3 Acts.
Plans at Rose & Co. up to 6 p.m. Plan for To-Night's Attraction at the Theatre after 7 p.m.

THE EMPIRE
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
FRANK KEENAN
AS "MATHIAS" IN
"THE BELLS"
The first and only picturization of this World-Famous Drama which has run continuously for nearly 50 years on the speaking stage.—First produced in Paris in 1869—by SIR HENRY IRVING in London in 1871—by every actor of note ever since—now immortal-ized on the Screen in 1918 by America's greatest character actor.
"BELLS—BELLS—BELLS!! THE BELLS OF SLEIGH RING FOR EVER IN MY EARS!!"
HOOTMON—*Comic.* | PATHE GAZETTE—*Topical.*
Just a line to remind you that to-day is
THE LAST DAY
to see the really magnificent
PATHE PHOTO-DRAMA
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"
The Man of the Moment!
Yes—he is the Man on the Screen who keeps every eye riveted on himself—the Man rolling in riches and thirsting for Revenge—the Silent, Mysterious, Dangerous Man!
"COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"
(6,000 feet.)
is mute in his compensations, he is invisible in his retributions.
The glorious Pathe Film has moved Bombay Society to its very depths. It is Magnificent, Marvellous, Super-excellent—a Film in a million—the one that dazzles your eyes, fascinates your mind, inspires your Soul.
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).
A ripping Comedy in the Programme. — Nightly: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m (S.T.).

CINEMA MAJESTIC'S
OFFERING THIS WEEK OF
The Universal Whirlwind Serial
THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS
(Instalment-fifth, Epi. 13-14 and 15)
IS AN AMUSEMENT PAR EXCELLENCE.
Four shows, Nightly, 5-15: 7-0; 8-5; and 10-30.
COMING SHORTLY: THE HINDOO MYTHOLOGICAL PLAY.
"AHILYA-ODDHAR"

Digitized with Artificial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MESSRS. AHMED RAHIMTULLA SAYANI, ABDULLA RAHIMTULLA SAYANI, and SULLEMAN RAHIMTULLA SAYANI have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintence, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 40, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All these pieces or parcels of Government Survey Settlement land situate, lying and being in the Village of Mani Island of Trombay admeasuring 390 acres or thereabouts and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

SCHEDULE,

MAN BADRUK TALUKA SALSETTE.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Admeasurement A. G.	Assessment Rs. A. P.
1	1	1	1	2—11	14 8 0
2	2	1,2	0	1—38	11 8 0
3	3	1,2,3	0	3—10¼	24 8 0
4	4	1,2	0	3— 6	24 0 0
5	5	1,2,3,4	0	3—15¾	25 8 0
6	6	1,2,3	0	4— 9½	30 8 0
7	7	3	0	0—38½	5 1 0
11	,,	6	1,2,3	1—25½	11 3 0
12	8	1	1	0—22	1 0 0
13	9	1	1	3—37	30 0 0
14	10	1,2,3,	0	1—19	10 0 0
15	11	1,2,3	0	4—27	38 8 0
16	12	1,2,3,4	1,2,	5— 1	56 10 0
17	13	1	0	2—27	17 0 0
18	14	1,2,3,4,5	0	3— 4	23 12 0
19	15	1,2,	0	1—39½	17 0 0
20	16	1,2,3,4	1	3—10	8 8 0
21	17	0	1	17— 8	23 0 0
22	18	1	0	0—31¼	4 0 0
23	19	1,2,3	1	2—27	20 0 0
24	20	1,2,3	1	3—35	26 12 0
25	21	1,2	0	2—38	19 0 0
26	22	0	1	6— 1	12 0 0
27	23	1	0	0— 8	1 8 0
29	,,	3	0	0—34½	6 0 0
31	,,	5,6	1	1—32¼	10 1 0
32	24	1	0	2— ¼	16 0 0
34	,,	0	1,2	0—28½	1 4 0
35	25	1,2,3	0	2—14	18 4 0
37	,,	,,	1,2,3,4	0—30½	1 2 0
38	26	1,2,3,4,5	1	4—30	35 2 0
39	27	,,	1	3—33	7 0 0
40	28	1	,,	2— 9½	13 0 0
41	29	1,2,3	1	3—22	26 4 0
42	30	1,2	1,2	3—15	22 4 0
43	31	1,2	1	2—33	19 8 0
44	32	1,2,3	1,2	3—29	27 5 0
45	33	1,2,3	1,2,3,4	5—17	36 4 0
49	36	,,	3,4,5	3—10	4 4 0
50	37	1,2	,,	1—38¾	11 0 0
52	,,	4	,,	0—13½	2 0 0
54	,,	6	,,	0—11¼	1 0 0
56	38	,,	1	7—21	14 0 0
57	39	1	1,2	5— 9	15 2 0
58	40	1,2	1	4—37	14 0 0
60	41	,,	3,4	14—30	15 8 0
61	42	,,	1	21—38	28 0 0
62	43	1	,,	,,—28	3 0 0
63	44	1	,,	,,—17½	2 8 0
64	45	1	,,	,,—20	2 8 0
65	46	,,	1	37—38	39 0 0
67	47	,,	1	36—13	37 8 0
68	48	1	,,	1—10	7 0 0
69	49	1,2,3	1,2,3	3—28	11 10 0
70	50	1	1	1—22	6 0 0
71	51	1,2,3,4	1,2	4—18½	28 14 0
72	52	1,2,3,4	1,2	5— 2	32 9 0
73	53	1,2,3	1,2	4— 9	24 2 0
74	54	1,2	1,2	1—19	7 1 0
75	55	1,2,3,4	1,2	2—27	9 10 0
76	56	1	,,	2—12½	17 0 0
77	57	,,	1	12—37	24 0 0
82	62	1,2	1,2	3—37	23 12 0
83	63	,,	1	12—12	15 0 0
87	67	,,	1	,,—31	1 0 0
88	68	,,	1	,,—28	1 0 0
89	69	1	,,	3—20	30 0 0
Total.				313—20½	1122 12 0
					Local Fund 70 2 9
				Total ..	1192 14 9

MAN KHURD TALUKA SALSETTE.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Admeasurement A. G.	Assessment Rs. A. P.
C 127	60	2	,,	0—14½	3 0 0
,, 130	63	1,4	,,	1—10½	10 0 0
,, 131	64	2,3,4,5	,,	3—29½	26 0 0
,, 137	66	6	,,	0—15½	2 0 0
,, 151	72	,,	2	20— 6	22 0 0
,, 170	80	,,	1,6	2— 6	4 8 0
,, 177	81	2,3	1,2	3—12½	25 8 0
,, 180	82	,,	1—	1—10	2 8 0
,, 183	84A	1	1	3—32	26 8 0
,, 183	84B	Buildg.		,,—15½	0 0 0
,, 184A	85A	1	1	5—24	44 0 0
,, 184B	85B	Buildg.	,,	,,— 5¾	0 0 0
,, 185	86	1	,,	4— 3½	35 0 0
,, 190	87	6,7	1	1—12	6 2 0
,, 227	103	1	,,	1— 4¾	9 0 0
,, 252	108	12	3	,,— 9½	1 8 0
,, 255	109	3	,,	,,—37	7 0 0
,, 258	109	6	,,	,,— 8¾	1 8 0
,, 263	110	2	,,	,,—33	2 8 0
				51—10½	228 10 0
D 13D	88	1,2,8	1,2	2—20	14 4 0
,, 21D	54	1,2,3	1,2,3,4,5,6	5—34½	29 5 0
				8—14½	43 9 0
Total.				59—24½	272 3 0
			Local Fund		..17 0 2
			Total		..289 3 2

LEGAL NOTICE.

MANDALE TALUKA SALSETTE.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Admeasurement. A. G.	Assessment. Rs. A. P.
156	36	,,	6,5	5— 8	6 12 0
158	37	,,	2	,,—11	0 8 0
159	38	1	1,2,3,4	5—36	27 4 0
161	39	1,2	1,2,3	1— 4	3 2 0
Total				12—19	37 10 0
				Local Fund	2 5 7
				Total ..	39 15 7

Dated this 14th day of August, 1919.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,

Purchaser's Attorneys.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK

GAIETY CINEMA

A new Turn of Variety Entertainment

Smith and Bella Jackson

ORIGINAL AMERICAN NEGROES

will present

Buck Dancing, Wing Dancing & Coon Songs

with

MARIE

Her new Songs and Oriental Dances

Supported by

A PROGRAMME OF NEW PICTURES

Box	Rs.	8 0 0
Orchestra (first five rows)	,,	3 0 0
First class (rear Orchestra)	,,	2 0 0
Balcony	,,	1 0 0
Second Class	,,	0 8 0
Third Class	,,	0 4 0

NOTE TIME

Thurs. & Fri. 3 Shows at 6-45, 8-15 & 10, Sat. 1 Show at 6-45, Sun. 2 Shows at 8-15 & 10.

Mon., Tues. & Wednesday 1 Show at 6-45.

Vedic Philosophy.

In this land of the Vedas, who should not know what the Vedas and Commentaries upon them say on the Problems of Life and Death?

A nicely bound Volume of about 500 pages, printed on high class glazed paper, will give you all you need know on these subjects. Pandit Bihari Lal, B. A. Shastri's Vedas and their Angas and Upangas established on valid principles and Vedic interpretations, examines Mehidhar's and Sayanas commentaries and explains Vedic teaching on Karm Kand, Upasna Kand, and Gyan Kand. It also gives a clear account of the teachings of the Brahmanas and Upnishads. It is an invaluable guide on Vedic Philosophy.

Price Rs. 5. *Postage Free.*

NARAIN DATT & SONS,

BOOK-SELLER,

Kaarkalla, LAHORE.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

Is the exquisite work turned out by

Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS.

of 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic designs of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P., GUARANTEE GIVEN.

GOOD LUCK'S

36 BRASS & 12 WOOD TOYS

Brass Toys.	INDIAN	Wood Toys.
consisting a set of 36 Kitchen Utensils PRICE 4, 3 & 2 Per Set according to Size & Quality.	made with INDIAN materials by INDIAN labour on INDIAN soil.	consisting a set of 12 Painted Animals. PRICE Rs. 10,5,3,2&1 Per Set according to Size & Quality

Buy these Toys for your Country's sake because your country needs you to buy all that is Indian; buy for your own sake because of their beauty, workmanship and good finish; buy for your children's sake because of their Playful and Instructive organs.

Each Family should have a Set.

ORDER FROM :—GOOD LUCK COMPANY BENARES CITY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The depression from Northeast India has not yet disappeared but has caused concentration of rainfall in the central parts of the country where several falls between three and five inches have occurred. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India west coast of the Peninsula. A few falls also occurred in United Provinces, North Punjab, Kashmir and Bombay Deccan.

The principal amounts are:—Moulmein, Toungoo one and a half inches, Lashio, Bhamo, Myitkyina a half, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Gauhati one, Cherrapunji three, Berhampore two, Cawnpore three, Jhansi three quarters, Murree one, Sonamarg one and a half, Peshawar two, Parachinar and Drosh a half, Nowgong five, Hoshangabad one, Saugor, Pachmarhi five, Jubbulpore four, Seoni three and Nagpur two.

Forecast:—Extension westwards of area of rainfall.

BREACH ON O. & R. RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Traffic Manager, O. and R. Railway, Lucknow, wires on the 13th August:—

The line between Chandausi and Bihohi on the Aligarh branch has been breached. Transhipment will be impossible for two days. As soon as the weather permits passengers will be transhipped at the site of the breach. A shuttle train will run between Aligarh and the scene of the breach and one from Bareilly and the scene of the breach until through communication has been restored.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 14th Aug. 1919.	Total since 1st June 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 14th Aug. 1917	June 1st to 14th Aug. 1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 7	49 96	35 14	16 67
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 9	55 64	36 11	16 41
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 7	53 62	35 57	17 14
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 7	58 76	35 84	19 19

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY: COLABA.

Bombay, 13th August 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.776 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9 ,,
Dew Point	75.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.814 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	9.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.6 ,,
Minimum do.	79.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind	221 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.02 Inches
Total fall during month	2.07 ,,
Do. do. year	50.02 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th.	0.05 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
	Aug.			Aug.		
Thur.	14	m 0 41	27 10	14	m 6 32	15 10
		1 0a	28 10		7 2a	16 1
Fri.	15	m 1 24	27 11	15	m 7 11	16 4
		1 36a	28 7		7 39a	15 11
Sat.	16	m 2 9	27 9	16	m 7 53	17 3
		2 15a	28 0		8 21a	15 11
Sun.	17	m 2 53	27 3	17	m 9 12	16 2
		2 59a	27 3		9 11a	16 2
Mon.	18	m 3 54	26 7	18	m 9 38	19 6
		3 48a	26 4		10 11a	16 8
Tues.	19	m 5 4	26 0	19	m 10 49	20 6
		4 48a	25 6		11 23a	17 2
Wed.	20	m 6 5	25 10	20	0 36a	20 10
		6 5a	24 10			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug. 14 (Thursday	Sunrise 6h. 19m.	Sunset 7h.	8m.
,, 15 (Friday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 7h.	7m.
,, 16 (Saturday	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 7h.	6m.
,, 17 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 7h.	6m.
,, 18 (Monday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 7h	5m.
,, 19 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 7h.	4m.
,, 20 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 7h.	4m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	4d.	1h.	41-5m. a.m.
Full Moon	11d.	11h.	0-5m. p.m.
Last Quarter	18d.	9h.	26-1m. p.m.
New Moon	25d.	9h.	7-1m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 14th August, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Night temperature continues in slight excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 2.78in. of rain and Jhansi 0.81in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north of the division and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore has had 0.11in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general and in the northern districts it has been heavy; Jubbulpore has had 4.05in., Saugor 5.08in., Hoshangabad 0.94in., Khandwa 0.10in., Amraoti 0.19in., Nagpur 2.04in., Chanda 0.39in. and Raipur 0.56in. Skies are generally overcast. Day temperature is 6 deg. to 11 deg. below normal except in Berar.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Konkan; Karwar reports 0.20in. and Mormugao 0.17in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.14in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan. Temperature is above normal at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—The depression from Bengal, though of slight intensity, has caused heavy rain in the north of the Central Provinces and at Cawnpore. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces and the south Konkan, and local in the north Punjab, the United Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan and Malabar. Day temperature is low in the Central Provinces.

Some extension of rainfall appears probable in the north-west of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 13th August, 1919:—

The disturbance over north-east India is giving little rain and is now disappearing. Both the monsoon currents are rather weak at present. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India East, the Central Provinces excluding Berar, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces and the east and north Punjab. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, on the east and west coast of the Peninsula and in the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay report are:—Diamond Island four inches; Toungoo one and a half; Kyaukpyu, Akyab three; Bhamo, Myitkyina three-quarters; Cox's Bazar three; Daltonganj two; Ranchi one and a half; Hazaribagh, Naya Dumka one; Gorakhpur, Bareilly a half; Meerut a quarter; Mukteswar, Mussooree one; Chakrata one and a half; Ludhiana a quarter; Nowgong one and a half; Seoni, Mercara one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 14th OF AUG. 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (13th) ..	99	81	50	..	0	..
Jask	94	83	82	88	0	—0.08
Muskat	91	86	86	86	0	—0.17
Do. (th) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97	83	78	..	6.12	+2.42
Rawalpindi ..	93	78	82	0.12	25.00	+11.12
Lahore	97	84	77	..	13.12	+3.02
Hissar	100	69	63	..	3.71	—3.46
Ambala	92	68	79	..	16.99	+1.98
Delhi	88	78	77	..	7.98	—6.84
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90	79	76	..	22.10	+6.99
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	86	75	94	2.81	36.27	+14.79
Cawnpore	92	79	89	2.78	21.34	+3.20
Allahabad	91	81	84	..	21.97	+0.89
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	103	81	68	..	0.20	—1.69
Karachi	83	77	90	..	1.75	—3.22
Ajmer	85	75	74	..	8.71	—3.80
Jaipur	88	74	73	..	12.96	—0.47
Kotah	85	79	70	..	12.71	—3.15
Mount Abu ..	70	63	100	..	47.02	+9.01
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	82	76	89	..	5.33	—4.80
Dwarka	83	78	87	..	5.50	—5.25
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	89	77	78	0.02	19.44	+1.18
Bhavnagar Para ..	88	78	74	..	4.33	—7.92
Surat	94	76	81	0.09	27.45	+2.13
Ahmedabad ..	92	76	93	0.08	17.10	—4.16
Deesa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neemuch	84	73	80	..	16.07	—0.12
Indore	81	72	95	0.11	28.66	+9.09
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	74	72	95	4.05	47.21	+12.99
Saugor	74	70	99	5.08	32.60	+5.21
Hosangabad ..	79	72	88	0.94	31.70	+2.71
Khandwa	84	74	81	0.10	25.84	+1.56
Akola	85	73	84	0.06	19.08	+0.67
Amraoti	83	72	93	0.19	13.30	—5.63
Nagpur	75	67	93	2.04	36.34	+8.05
Chanda	79	72	83	0.39	25.45	—4.98
Raipur	76	..	94	0.56	45.68	+16.19
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84	77	81	0.07	49.96	—0.87
Satnagiri	83	76	79	0.09	64.77	—3.74
Mormugoa	84	73	91	0.17	65.73	—3.10
Karwar	84	76	82	0.20	81.99	—6.86
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagar ..	85	70	74	..	9.03	—1.08
Poona	83	70	79	..	9.32	—5.21
Sholapur	93	74	63	..	11.51	+0.42
Bijapur	86	70	80	..	5.05	—1.41
Belgaum	75	66	93	0.14	28.60	—7.65
Aurangabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamsagar (Indur)	85	75	65	..	14.97	—5.78
Hyderabad	88	73	67	..	14.94	+0.79
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85	73	88	0.34	66.50	—19.87
Calicut	84	76	93	0.03	61.72	—18.02
Cochin	86	75	88	0.21	59.89	+1.22
Colombo	84	75	86	..	11.05	—3.62
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	94	79	64	..	12.85	—0.90
Bellary	91	74	56	..	2.27	—2.48
Cuddapah	97	79	53	..	14.17	+4.78
Madras	100	81	53	..	9.03	+1.18
Bangalore	85	65	71	..	8.41	—0.91
Coimbatore ..	90	72	66	..	2.71	—1.06
Trichinopoly ..	99	78	60	..	5.73	+1.87
Negapatam	97	78	74	..	5.07	+0.38

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard time on the 14th August, 1919, was 29.972 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

At a monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association the following resolution was passed:—

"That in connection with Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia's resolution in the Municipal Corporation re: the question of giving the Corporation the right to fill up appointments of Rs. 500 and upwards, the Executive Committee of the Municipal Reform Association is of opinion that in order to have the constitution of the Corporation on a thoroughly democratic basis, it is necessary that the Corporation should have the right of appointing the heads of all Municipal Departments and that in regard to the Corporation's Committee's report on the question of appointment of Deputy Commissioner it is of opinion that the Deputy Commissioner be appointed from persons outside the members of the Indian Civil Service. It is further of opinion that in order to attract best men to the Municipal service the Deputy Commissioner be appointed from amongst the Municipal subordinate officers and that if a capable man cannot be found at present in the Municipality to do the work, then application be invited from men outside Indian Civil Service."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 13.

S S Isle of Lewis—Gorch—Alexandria—July 14.

S S Unkai Maru—Nakamura—Kobe—July 15.

S S Barjora—Wilson—Busreh—August 3.

S S Reims—Russell—Colombo—August 8.

S S Onda—Bennilier—Rangoon—July 31.

S S Luzon Maru—Isuji—Genoa—July 30.

August 14.

S S City of Calcutta—Rigby—Calcutta.

S S Fitan—Yarwood—Calcutta and Singapore.

S S Ulna—Diamand—Rangoon, etc.

DEPARTURES.

August 14.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer City of Manilla for Calcutta.

August 14.

S S Isle of Lewis:—The steamer Isle Lewis, 1,981 tons, Captain S E Gorch, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Alexandria, with ballast, which port she had left on 14th ultimo.

S S Unkai Maru:—The N Y K steamer Unkai Maru, 1,989 tons, Captain J. Nakamura, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kobe, with a general cargo which port she had left on 15th ultimo.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barjora, 1,908 tons, Captain W Wilson arrived in harbour yesterday, from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 3rd instant.

S S Reims:—The steamer Reims, 7,410 tons, Captain G Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Colombo, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 8th instant.

S S Luzon Maru:—The O S K steamer Luzon Maru, 2,887 tons, Captain K Tsuji, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Genoa, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 30th ultimo.

S S Onda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Onda, 3,410 tons, Captain V G Bennilier, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Rangoon, with a cargo of grain, which port she had left on 31st ultimo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday 14th August 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Ilford ..	Hull	15-8-19	.. T M & Co
D & E Panayiotes ..	Hull	20-8-19	.. Graham & Co
Outside F Mitsuki Maru ..	Kobe	17-8-19	.. O S Kaisha
G Dwarka ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
H Vergamore	N F	N F	.. B Khandwala
K Aras ..	N F	N F	.. S W & Co
L Furness ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
N Clan Alpine	Antwerp	16-8-19	.. J Finlay & Co
O Hesin ..	Bangkok	16-8-19	.. J F C & Co
Q Ultopia ..	N F	N F	.. H S Shustary & Co
30 Ton Crane			
Rajput ..	N F	N F	.. T M & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Hindoo ..	Calcutta	16-8-19	.. J F & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland ..	N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Indravati ..	N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Mahanadi ..	Karachi	N F	.. K N & Co
Oporo ..	N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Satrungi ..	N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Saraswati ..	N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Sabarmati ..	N F	N F	.. K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Griqua ..	Hull	16-8-19	.. J Finlay & Co
2 Boats of Hankow ..	..	..	W & A Graham & Co
3 Kowet ..	..	..	.. T M & Co
4 Shustar ..	Jeddah	16-8-19	.. H S Shustary
7 Akbar ..	Jeddah	16-8-19	.. T M & Co
8 Diyatalawa	Hull	18-8-19	W & A G & Co
9 Mull ..	Hull	22-8-19	.. Ralli Bros.
12 Nankin.	London	30-8-19	.. M M & Co
16 Assara ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Hunts Castle	Port said	15-8-19	.. W & A G & Co.
2 Baroda.	N F	N F	.. M M & Co.
4 Jeddah.	Karachi	14-8-19	.. T M & Co
5 City of Manila ..	Rangoon	17-8-19	.. W & A G & Co
6 Queda ..	Rangoon	18-8-19	.. M M & Co
7 Circassia..	Liverpool	21-8-19	W & A G &
8 City of Chester ..	Karachi	22-8-19	.. K N & Co
9 Karagola	E & S Africa	22-8-19	.. M M & Co
11 Bellore ..	Marseilles	18-8-19	.. M M & Co
12 & 13 War Isis .	London	28-8-19	.. D R I M
Offsice 12 Barala	Basra	16-8-19	.. M M & Co
12 Querimba	Rangoon	17-8-19	.. M M & Co
13 War Prince	N F	N F	.. T M & Co
Jetty End Mutia ..	Basra	28-8-19	.. M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Varsova ..	Basra	14-8-19	.. M M & Co

EXPORT.

August 14.

S S City of Chester for Liverpool:—200 bales wool Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 100 bales wool Esmail Dossa and Co; 25 bales sawre cotton M Laichand; 160 bales cotton by J A Begbie and Co; 47 bales cotton fly C M Nurunasla and Co; 2,000 cwts cotton seed Latham Anercrombie and Co; 2,002 cwts myrabolam Kalyandas Bros; 100 bales cotton Tirathdas Lunitram.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—215 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co; 165 bales wool Nehalchand Girdharlal; 100 bales wool Ewart Latham and Co; 200 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co; 90 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 18 bales wool M Sheriff and Co.

S S City of Chester for Glasgow:—2,000 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Nellore for Marseilles:—1 bale cotton carpets Pahoomull Bros; 845 cwts groundnuts Lewis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—501 cwts mustard seed, 501 cwts turmerie, 212 cwts gum arabic, 430 cwts gum olibanum Moosabhoy jafferbhoy; 3,500 cwts mowra seed, 235 cwts gingelly seed Lewis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Nankin for London:—10 bales cow hides P E Boyce and Sons; 500 bales hemp Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.; 500 bales hemp J M Kapadia and Co; 500 bales hemp D B Khan and Co; 50 bales hemp D M Doongaji and Co; 500 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 15,700 dholls roping yarn Walker and Co; 1,301 cwts cotton seed Bombay Company; 66 cwts casein Ramji Purshotam; 217 cwts chutney Framji Naoroji; 122 cwts senna leavse C Chaturbhuj and Co; 100 bales hen

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, Aug. 12th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" Imports	Nil
Mid. American Spot	19.67
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	...
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	31.53
Jan.	31.61
Mar.	31.62
New Orleans opening 10 a.m. Oct.	31.30
Jan.	31.20

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 12th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	Not quoted.
Sept.	19.28
Oct.	19.43
Nov.	Not quoted.
Dec.	Not quoted.
Jan.	19.75
Feb.	Not quoted.
Mar.	19.76
April	Not quoted.
May	19.74
June	Not quoted.
July	Not quoted.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 12th;

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	19.44
Sept.	19.52
Oct.	19.55
Nov.	19.55
Dec.	19.50
Jan.	19.38
Feb.	19.38
Mar.	19.38
April	19.39
May	19.39
June	19.39
July	19.39

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Aug. 12th.

Month.	To-day's price.
August	30.05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 12th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.25
" Fully Good	14.75
" Fine	15.00
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.25
" " " Fully Good	16.85
" " " Fine	17.10
" Broach Good	17.35
" " Fully Good	17.60
" " Fine	17.85

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Aug. 12th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 70,00,000

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred:

Rs.		Rs.
20,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta		
27,00,000 " " to Bombay	}	70,00,000
12,00,000 " " to Madras		

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/9 15/16.
" Bombay }
Bills Rate Received Calcutta } 37% { above
Bombay } { that rate in full.

	Rs.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	70,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	10,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 12th.

Futures at New York Oct.	31.93
" " Jan.	31.97

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 12th.

Rentes 3%	61 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	38 3/4
" 2 months hence	38 11/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Banks 3 m/s.	3 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	2 7/8
" 7 days market loans	3 1/2
Consols 2½ %	51½
Rupee Paper 2½ %	50
Indian Stock 2½ % Sterling Loans	51½
Government Securities 5%	52½
Rx. On London at Paris Francs	33.25

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£77
Hongkong Bank	£111

WAR LOAN.

London, Aug. 12th

3½ % 1925—1928	£88
4½ % 1925—1945	£98
5 % New	£94 3/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 11th.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	1050

London, Aug. 12th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Australian Quoted	80
Australian Wheat and La Plata Quoted	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. London Quoted	960
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusarat, 416 lb. ex-Ship Not Quoted Nominal	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Not Quoted Nominal	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Quoted	1120
Tone of Linseed.—Inactive.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug. Hull Value	1040
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Quoted	540
Torla Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	880

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£105
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£92½
Copper Braziers	£145
Yellow Metals	14
Hard Spelter	41½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Not quoted.	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Sellers Nominal	56

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug.	1/11½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 14.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 512 for Fully Good Broach August, the steadier tone bring due to a rise in New York on Tuesday of 54 points. After touching Rs. 515 the rate again declined to Rs. 512, and after improving to Rs. 513 dropped to Rs. 505/6. Later on there was a gradual advance to Rs. 510, and the rate then declined to Rs. 499. At 4 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 500, and the bazaar closed easier at Rs. 496. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 490, advanced to Rs. 498, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet with little enquiry.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach — August	499
Fully Good Bengal — September	396
Fine Oomras — September	449
Good Southerns — August	440
Good Southerns — Sept.-Oct.	450

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 14TH AUGUST 1919.

	Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach — August	498
Fully Good M.G. Bengal — Sept.	397
Fine M.G. Oomras — Sept.	445
Good M.G. Southerns — August	448

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	402	387	369	Ready
M.G Sind Punjab	..	397	382	364	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	463	445	423	..	"
Central Provinces	478	460	438	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	503	486	466	"
M.G. Southerns	..	..	459	449	429
SawgunnedDharwar	..	503	486	466	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th Aug. 1919.

Cotton	6,121 bales.
Wheat	16,647 Cwts.
Linseed	9,136 "
Rape, etc.	2 246 "
Gingellyseed	2,933 "
Poppyseed	1,540 "
Groundnuts	2,118 "
Castorseed	5,072 "
Rice	296.183 "
Myrabollams	231 "
Cottonseed	24,416 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	Nil
Jowar	842 "
Maize	136 "
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 14th. 6-0 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-85	70 0 0	.....
" " Cawapore 70-80	69 0 0	.....
" " Karachi Bangla	70 0 0	.....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	20 0 0	.....
" " Cawapore	19 8 0	.....
" " Yellow Cawapore	19 12 0	.....
Linseed Brown Bold	24 12 0	25 12 0
" " Thin	24 0 0	25 0 0
Teoliseed White 85-15	130 0 0	.....
" Gajar 75-25	110 0 0	.....
" Gajar 50-50	105 0 0	.....
" Black	100 0 0	.....
Poppyseed, White	25 0 0	26 0 0
Groundnuts	130 0 0	.....
Mowrasseed	10 8 0	.....
Barley	42 0 0	.....
Castorseed	83 0 0	.....

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 14th.

	Rate. Rs as p.
Davids No. 10	1 1 12
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 3
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 5 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 14th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1 1 31/32
Bank Demand	1 1 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 1 7/16
Fcs. Demand	262½
American Dollars	257
Hongkong	266
Shanghai	316
Japan	154
Singapore	128½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 34-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/9 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/10 1/32.
Credit 3 Med/s 1/-10 7/16.
D. D. on France 303.
Credit 3 Msd/s 317/8.
T. T. on Japan 127.
60 D/St. Japan 120/4. 4
D. D. on Hongkong 206/12.
D. D. on Shanghai 316.
D. D. on Singapore 128/4.
D. D. on New York 251.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 92.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 100-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 68/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 80.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady with good business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,622/8, Swan 372/8, Simplex 767/8, Madhowji 2,955, Shapurji 242/8, Currimbhoy 502/8, Kastoorchand 1,470, Kohinoor 2,190, Crescent 287/8, Century 612/8, By. Dyeing 2,010, Cen. Mining 43, Ce. India 2,805, Colaba 2,370, Coorla 950 in. David 877/8, Finlay 767/8, Katni Ord 355, Katni Defd. 1,775, Shivrajpur 47/8, By. Burma 1,117/8, Bt. Burma Petro: 28/12. By. Tramway 782/8, By. Steam 535, Tata Ord 241/4, Tata Old Defd. 1,190, Tata New Ord 112/8, Tata New Defd. 540 pr, Tata Hydro 1,460, Tata Oil 400.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. in p.a.	Quotation paid to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	10%	220
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug.	17½	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 64	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay	500		10%	2,250
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17	1,030
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12½	152
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12½	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	—	9%	58
Central Co-op Bk. Rs. 50	50	—	7%	52
National Financial	25	Feb.-Oct.	6%	24
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 75	75	—	—	90
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct.	15%	£78½
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	—	7½	27
Mercantile Bank	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	27.10
" 12½ P	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	27.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	125	—	35%	113
National Bank of India £12½	625	—	20%	350

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry.	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½	117
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	9½	865
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	9½	112
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	8	102
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4½	80
Purna-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4	50
Gaekwar Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5	95
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	6½	88
Larkhana Railway	100	—	4	90
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 50	100	April-Oct.	5	70
Mymensingh Bhatirab Bazaar Ry.	100	Jan.-July	4	84
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	4	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4½	82
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct	8	102
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	8	145
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	—	5	105
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	9½	585
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	—	4	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

			Last Year div.	
				Rs.
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	1,500
Alliance Cotton	100	—	7	100
Akola	100	—	5	125
By Cotton Manufg.	500	—	80	740
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	2,010
Bombay United	250	—	25	1,200
Bradbury Mills	250	—	50	425
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	22½	612½
Central India C.	500	May-Nov.	210	2,000
Central India F.	500	May-Nov.	6¼	430
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	50	500
Colaba Land & Mill	70	—	40	2,370
Cooria	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	75	950 p.
Crescent	100	do.	25	287½
Currimbhoy	250	do.	20	502½
David	250	do.	20	877½
Dawn	230	do.	60	420
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	16	325 xd
Emperor Edward	200	do.	25	522½
Hamilton	500	Mar-Sept.	70	1,005½
Hemmi Petit	250	May	75	1,015
Finlay Mills	1,000	April-Oct.	Nil.	767½
Gold Mohor	250	—	125	1,300
Globe	500	—	Nil.	125
Hindustan	140	—	140	1,150
Hyderabad	1,000	April Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	267½
Indian Manufg.	1,000	—	100	995
Indo-China Mfg.	Rs.	Mar.-Sept.	—	225
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	17½	300
Jamshedji Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Jowraj Bafna	1,000	April Oct.	40	400½
Kastoorchand	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	1,470
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	100	1,470
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	700	2,500
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	2,130
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	150	2,000
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	—	125	2,955
Madhavrao Mills	500	—	100	1,100
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	60	1,000
Manockji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,075
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	Nil.	160
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	—	100	3,000
Mowji Cambata	500	April-Oct.	20	400
New Great Eastern	200	—	10	407½
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	120	1,750
Pabaney	250	—	Nil.	225
Pearl	250	—	25	600
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	170
Planet Mill	100	—	5	165
Premier	65	—	Nil	82½ prm
Presidency	125	Jan.-July	—	120
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	April-Oct.	100	1250
Sassoon Silk	500	April	80	650
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	—	Nil.	242/8
Sholapore	1,000	do.	250	5,000
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	100	767½
Standard Mills	250	Mar.-Sept.	125	2,950
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil.	372½
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,622½
Tata	500	—	—	1,420
Tata P	1,000	—	6	1,460
Union Mill	500	—	—	600
Vebhav Cotton	500	—	75	1,000
	500	—	7	500
Western India	1,000	—	150	715
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	10½	625

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid	Last Div. in p.a.	Quotation paid to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs	Rs.
Andhra Valley O 600	1,000	—	4%	1,225
Andhra Valley P 600	1,000	—	4%	725
Ahmedabad Elec.	100	—	4%	202½
Ahmed Ambdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	850
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	—	4
Bamanque	5	—	4%	5½
Back Bay Reth	50	—	5	50 nom.
Badhan Pile	75	—	10	105
Baroda Tram Co:	100	Feb.-Aug	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	100	—	Nil.	50
By. Burma T. Corporation	125	—	25	1,117½
By. Burma T. Corporation New Issue Rs	125	—	—	400 p.m
British Burma Petroleum	5	Mar.-Oct	—	20/12
By. Electric Supply F. and T. Co. Ltd. O.	510	—	6	164
" " P	510	—	10½	782½
B'by Ice Mfg.	40	—	2	16
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	100	2,050
Bombay Steam O	250	Mar.-Sept.	15½	535
Navigation Co. P	250	Oct.	6%	220
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	10	—	2	61/8
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10	—	4	43
Empire of L. Life Rs. 50	500	April	40%	425
The Eastern O	15	—	6%	28
Chemical Co. Dish	1½	—	Nil.	50
Indian Cement Co. O	250	—	20	217½
" P	100	—	6	100
Katni Cement D	40	—	44½	1,775
P	100	—	7½	105
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O100	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
P100	100	Dec.-July	7%	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	227½
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	50	Oct.	30%	105
Kemp & Co.	200	July	20	170
Kurramsee Landing	—	—	—	—
Rs. 75	200	—	—	140
Macks & Co.	100	July	8	80
McKennes Ltd.	100	—	20	375
Mansland Price Co.	100	—	4½	64
Marsland Price Co.	100	—	7½	75
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	25	225
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	20%	530
Phillips & Co.	50	July	Nil.	42½
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	60	965
Shivrajpur Syndicate	10	—	4	44
Stridar Carbide Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	117
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	—	6	100
Swadeshi Stores	100	Sept.	20%	150
O	75	Sept.	6	241½
Tata Iron&Steel Co. D	20	—	20	1,100
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	140
Tata Iron Or (Bl)80	75	—	—	140
" Dif " 100	600	—	—	750
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	5%	1,460
P	1,000	Jan.	7	1,065
Tata Iron " Pref (second)	10	—	100	4 prm.
Tata Hydro Deb. con Fc	1,000	April-Oct	5½	6% prm.
Thackay & Co:	50	June	50%	325
Telephone Co.	50	—	6	310
Tata Oil Mills 60	100	—	—	405 prm

—Buy. D—Sum B by. E—Nominal price

PRESS COMPANIES

			Last Div p.a	
Akbar	Rs. 50	May	Rs. 27	Rs. 450
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	44	600
Bellary Dress	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City	200	Oct.	20	150
Fort	675	Nov.	50	850
Godavery Valley	100	—	6	44
Harveyand Sabhpty	500	July	70	600
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	130
Jivanji Press	100	Aug.	15	135
Jumna Ging. & P.Co. Ltd.	1,000	—	7%	550
Karachi Press Co.	500	—	40	700
Mahmudpura Cts.	100	—	20	160
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil	150
Mazmar Mfg	250	Aug.	15	155
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	200	1,200
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	70	600
New Samar	500	Oct.	50	600
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	60	740
Sind	500	Nov.	Nil.	1,000
Surat City	200	Oct.	15	160
Vellart U. P. Co.	500	Sept.	60	510

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Aug. 14.)

Mr M. Webb, I.C.S., Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay, is granted privilege leave for four months.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest, Mr. Ambaprasad Naranbhai Shanghvi, Head Accountant in the Mahi Kantha Agency, with the powers of a Third Class Magistrate.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. Condon, Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 12th August 1919.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of an additional First Class Subordinate Judge at Surat for a period of one year, and to make the following appointments, pending further orders:—

Mr. Ramchandra Raoji Sane to do duty as Additional First Class Subordinate Judge, Surat.

Mr. Shankar Laxman Kalyanpur, LL.B., to act as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Karmala and Madha, vice Mr. R. R. Sane.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant B. S. Hey, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Santa Cruz Cantonment, in addition to his military duties.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieutenant Hey, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Thana District.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointment of Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotval as Assistant Judge of Sholapur under the Provincial Civil Services Rules for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments—

Mr. A. A. Spilling to be Superintendent of Survey in the Bombay Income Tax Office with effect from 28th May 1919.

Mr Jethabhai Mathuradas Mehta to be Chief Examiner of Accounts, Bombay Income Tax Office, and to be substantive pro tem. Deputy Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, with effect from 3rd June 1919 vice Mr. M. J. Dikshit.

Mr. F. B. Tata to be substantive pro tem. Chief Examiner of Accounts, Bombay Income Tax Office, with effect from 3rd June 1919 vice Mr. J. M. Mehta.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Bhimbhai M. Desai to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gujarat, with effect from 1st April 1919.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. C. Patil to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. G. S. Henderson.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. M. R. Desai to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Kaira, with effect from 11th July 1919.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, pending further orders:—

Mr. D. A. Thomson, on reversion from Special duty, to act as Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, vice Mr. J. Dodgson, reverting.

Mr. J. Dodgson to act as Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, vice Mr. D. A. Thomson, proceeding on leave.

Mr. S. K. Sathe, Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 27th August 1919.

The Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Mr. Albert Ernest Woodlatt, a master in the British India Steam Navigation Company's service to pilot coasting vessels in the Port of Bombay.

The Governor in Council is pleased to nominate Mr. R. F. Mayes to be a member of the Board of Examiners in Bombay during the absence of Mr. J. C. Paterson.

Mr. C. G. Adam, I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from the date of relief.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. T. Garatt, I.C.S., to be Under Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, Special and Separate Departments, vice Mr. C. G. Adam, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. A. Evershed, B.Sc (Eng), London, Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for five months and seventeen days with effect from the 12th August 1919.

AN APPEAL TO THE COLONIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the great War Perth and Perthshire have lost many of their bravest and best.

While local memorials are being provided in many parts of the shire, it has been thought fitting that in the county town there should be one memorial of an important and representative nature. It has therefore been arranged to proceed with the restoration of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Perth,—one of the finest churches in Scotland. This grand old building dates from the 15th century or even earlier, but for many years it has been disfigured through being divided into three separate churches—some of them containing unsightly galleries. It is desired, by a careful restoration, to give back to the building something of its ancient grandeur, and to place in the Church a roll of the City and County men who have fallen.

The Committee trust that Perth and Perthshire men throughout the world will show their appreciation of the deeds of the soldier sons of their native country by a generous response to this appeal. Donations should be sent to Mr. Robert Keay, City Chamberlain, Perth, Hon Treasurer. Subscribers may make their contributions payable by instalments should they desire to do so.—Yours, etc.

Atholl, H. M. Lieutenant County of Perth.
Charles Scott, C.B.E., Lord Provost of Perth.
Alex. Macduff, Chairman of Executive Committee.

KARACHI PIECE-GOODS MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, August 13.

The Karachi piece-goods market during the week remained quiet, with a very little business passing. Demand has not been encouraging and clearances have not been satisfactory. Dealers enhanced their prices by rupee or two on certain goods after the Afghan peace.

THE JUVENILE SMOKING BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is really a matter of great pleasure that the Hon. Dr. Fernandes is going to bring before the next sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council a Bill for the prevention of Juvenile Smoking, extending to the whole of the Bombay Presidency. The pernicious habit of smoking, unlike drinking, has of late been nothing less than a nuisance among the younger folk of our towns and cities, and like drink, it is a standing menace to the already inferior health of our country. This Bill, therefore, is not to be taken merely at its face value. In fact it is the thin end of the wedge, and is to be regarded as an attempt at a suitable modification of Western culture and civilization for assimilation by the Indian.

Tobacco, really speaking, is an active poison, and the worst of it is, that it adversely affects even the heart and the eyes. Its use was consequently opposed by priest and pope, king and emperor, physicians and atheleta alike. The Czar of Russia once laid even the death penalty on its use. Nevertheless, its use has spread faster than any language or religion, and is found throughout the realms of civilization and barbarism. It is hoped, therefore, that a general and brief survey of its present development will interest your readers.

Tobacco is a native of America and was originally cultivated by the American Indians. It was discovered by Columbus in 1492, and subsequently introduced into Europe. It was first cultivated in Holland in 1615. The Government soon found that it was a fruitful source of taxation and encouraged its cultivation. This was followed by other countries on the Continent, with the exception of England, which prevented its cultivation there for the benefit of its Virginian colonies. In India, it was introduced by the Portuguese about the year 1605, and now it has made its way into almost every Indian home in some form or other from the Court of Wajidali Shal and the present Government House to the penniless sweeper who passes his night on the pavement of a street foot-path, including the old hag in the remote village suffering from dyspepsia and the arch young loafer in the streets of Bombay. The ubiquitous *hukka* hallows with its smoke the sacred *Panchayat* of even a backward village community—the guest is now hailed with a *Pan-tamakhu*.

The chief causes of its spread are (i) its effect as a temporary stimulant and narcotine, (ii) its very wide range of adaptibility for cultivation and (iii) its relatively high money-value.

The United States is by far the greatest producer (37 per cent.) and also the greatest exporter, with Louisville, in the limestone lands of Kentucky, as the largest tobacco market in the world. Next as a producer comes India with over 17 per cent., other chief producers being Russia and Germany (7 per cent.), Austria Hungary, Dutch East Indies, Japan and the Phillipine Islands.

England is the great importer of the U. S. A. tobacco, a considerable amount also going to Bremen (Germany) for distribution over the continent. After the U. S. A., the next great exporters are the Dutch East Indies and Brazil. The former sends to Amsterdam (Holland) and the latter almost exclusively to Bremen. (The above figures are based on the averages of 1908-10, the world production being nearly three billion pounds).

By far the most important use of tobacco is as a luxury. To a small extent it is used in medicine and more largely as a sheep-wash for the destruction of insects infesting the fleece. The dust of the stems of the plant is a fertiliser rich in potash and is also used to kill the aphis on the roots of fruit trees.

Among the greatest consumers of tobacco are Holland (7.5), Belgium and Switzerland, each with over 6 pounds per *capita* per annum. Next come the U. S. A., (5.7) Austria Hungary, Germany, Denmark, Japan, the United Kingdom and India (1.5 nearly). The people of Paraguay (S. America)—men and women—are among the greatest tobacco-smokers in the world. Chile to Central America and Mexico grow tobacco for local use, as also Western and Southern Asia and Japan.

In the case of India, although the amount *per capita*, due to our vast population looks small, the total consumption is enormous. (Figures are for 1910).

The Havana (Cuba) cigars are very famous in the Western world and even here. Havana tobacco is very valuable for use as cigar-fillers while the Sumatran, as cigar-wrappers. The Manilal (Phillipine Islands) cigars are as popular in the Eastern world as the Havanas in the Western. The Egyptian and the Turkish tobaccos are famed for their aroma. The street boy can better tell you the story of the "Three Castles" and the "Scissors" and a host of others, for which the expert hopelessly exploits his books.

To-day our chief producing region is Bengal; next come Madras and Burma. The largest centre for manufacture is Monghyr in Behar, where perhaps the most up-to-date machinery in the world turns out incredible quantities daily. In 1916-17, our import reached Rs. 1.25 crores, the export being 52 crores. We import almost exclusively from the United Kingdom, and some from the U. S. A., and Australia. The number of cigarettes imported in 1916-17 suddenly jumped to to 906 millions—almost 1½ times that in 1915-16.

It is to be hoped that our medical experts will make it perfectly clear to the people, in simple and non-technical language, that the present Bill of the Hon. Dr. Fernandes is a fitting and necessary beginning for undertaking any organised action for the protection of the health of the Indian nation. It is, at least, easier for us to follow after some other Indian Provinces have shown us the way.—Yours, etc.,

A MAN IN THE STREET.

Bombay, August 4.

READY COTTON MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I appeal through the valuable columns of your esteemed paper to the Chairman of the Cotton Contract Board and his co-directors to abolish the system of holding forward cotton market at Colaba in the evening from 5 to 6 p.m. as it puts to great hardship and inconvenience the sellers of ready cotton with hearde of hand samples in their arm-pits to force out their way to have an access to the rooms of the buyers, which are scattered here and there in the area of about 1/8 of a mile through the vast multitude of the crowd of so many brokers, their several men and other outside lookers-on and speculators, in such a small space adjoining the Colaba Cotton Association Rooms, which are specially meant for holding arbitration on forward tenders and for carrying on business in sales and purchases of ready cotton!

The business in cotton for forward delivery of various descriptions either bona-fide in Hedge Contracts or Speculative is done in the Marwadi Bazaar from 12 noon to 4 p.m. when several hundreds and thousands of bales are being bought and sold.

Why then is there any necessity of holding forward market again at Colaba for another hour? The business hardly goes on for half an hour.

Another objection which I may take liberty to raise is this. Supposing a seller has done a bargin of say 500 bales with an exporter or a mill buyer and by the time the samples are drawn and sent to the buyer's room, some speculator for some undue reason or

DHARAVI STREET SCHEME.

NEED FOR STOPPING PROFITEERING.

DISCUSSION IN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, yesterday, when the question of the Dharavi Street scheme was discussed.

The Corporation considered the following letter, dated the 17th July 1919, from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce:

"With reference to the notice, dated the 15th instant, issued by the Municipal Commisioner to the effect that Mr. A. M. Tod has been appointed a Councillor by the Corporation under Section 34 (2) of the Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, I am directed to apply on behalf of Mr. Tod for six months' leave of absence from the Corporation meetings, as it is understood Mr. Tod will not return to India till the expiration of that period."

Dr. R. T. Nariman moved that the leave asked for be granted.

Dr. A. G. Viegas said if Mr. Tod wanted leave of absence he himself should have applied for it. He moved as an amendment that the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce be informed that the proper person to apply for leave was the member himself.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the amendment.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji thought the application was in order for there was nothing in the Act to show that the application should come from the member himself and from nobody else. If a member were seriously ill how could they expect him to write to the Corporation himself?

MR. KAMDAR'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Morarji Kamdar was of opinion that Dr. Dadachanji appeared to have overlooked the important principle involved in the section, which laid down that a member, who absented himself from the sittings of the Corporation for three months consecutively, *ipso facto* vacated the seat, except on the ground of temporary illness or other reasons approved of by the Corporation. The practice hitherto had been for members themselves to write to the Corporation. Again, the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce wrote only a couple of days after Mr. Tod had been appointed member, and so he could not have had instructions direct from Mr. Tod unless they were cabled. Members must show some cause for absence before the Corporation could grant them leave. He (the speaker) thought any rate-payer might sue the Corporation for granting leave in contravention of the section.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar said there had been precedents when leave had been granted even though it was not applied for by the member himself, as in the case of Mr. Baptista. As to Mr. Tod, the Corporation were aware when they elected him councillor that he had gone to England on account of illness and for an operation to be performed on him.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta was of opinion that no permission was necessary for a member to absent himself from the Corporation for the first three months if he was ill or there was any other cause approved of by the Corporation. In the case of Mr. Tod he wanted leave for an additional three months and as he was ill they should not refuse him leave on merely technical grounds. He supported the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Petit thought a member was bound to apply to the Corporation for leave if he was going to absent himself even for the first three months. But he did not think a member was bound to apply for it himself. He enquired why Dr. Dadachanji had proposed the election of Mr. Tod as councillor when he knew that Mr. Tod was ill.

Dr. Dadachanji said he was then told that Mr. Tod was coming back to Bombay.

Mr N. M. Dumasia said there was another precedent besides that mentioned by Mr. Dabholkar. Mr. Simkin was granted leave though another member had applied for it on his behalf.

AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN.

Dr. Viegas said he had never anticipated so much waste of time over such an amendment and rather than that more time should be wasted he would withdraw the amendment.

The Corporation granted Dr. Viegas permission to withdraw the amendment.

Dr. R. T. Nariman said Mr. Morarji's partner Mr. Madhavji had not applied for leave though he had been absent for six months from the Corporation.

The proposition was carried.

DHARAVI STREET SCHEME.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, forwarding a notification issued by the Trust relating to the Dharavi Street Scheme. The scheme among other things provided for the construction of a road 80 feet in width from the proposed overbridge over the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Mahim Station along the foreshore to the Agra Road, a 80 feet Road leading from the aforesaid road to Sion Station, a road 60 feet in width running from a proposed Under-Bridge in continuation of Lady Hardinge Road to a point about 800 feet West of Sion Station, various other roads varying in width from 40 feet to 100 feet as the Board shall hereafter deem expedient, the provision of parks and play-grounds and the construction of such new and the reconstruction of such of the existing buildings as the Board shall hereafter deem expedient; draining and lighting the streets to be formed; the construction within and without the aforesaid area of such buildings as the Board shall hereafter deem expedient to construct for the accommodation of the poorer and working classes.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta moved that the Trust be informed that the Corporation saw no objection to the scheme.

Mr. Mehta said this matter should not be referred to the Roads Committee as it did not admit of delay and there was nothing objectionable in the scheme. The scheme did not displace a large number of people.

Dr. A. G. Viegas seconded the proposition.

Dr. D. B. Master hoped profiteering would not be allowed to the Trust in connection with this scheme. He also hoped that the poor people who would be deprived of their property under the scheme would be enabled to build the houses in the locality and that the Trust would not sell them land at an exhorbitant price. If the land was put to public auction these poor people would not be able to compete with the higher middle and rich classes.

WANTED ACCELERATION OF BUILDING PROGRAMME.

Dr. Jehangir J. Curseţji said the Trust should accelerate their building programme and if they could not do that they should not buy up land many years before it was actually required. What at present happened was that the Trust bought the land, kept it for years and then put it to public auction at an apparently nominal rate but speculators rushed in and gave tremendously high prices to the prejudice of the poor landlords who formerly owned the land. He knew of instances in which land which was originally worth Rs. 5 or 6 a yard had been sold at Rs. 30.

Dr. M. C. Javle hoped that the Trust would see that the people who had been dishoused under the scheme were rehoused in that particular area.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said they hoped that the Improvement Trust would take measures to rehouse the people who would be displaced by their schemes. As to the profiteering, he could not understand how when all people in the city were profiteering they could stop the Trust from doing likewise, when the prices of land had gone up and other people were profiteering from such prices.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar said the policy of the Trust in respect of profiteering had now undergone a great change. Recently the Trust had given land at nominal prices to many families who had been formerly living in the improved locality. As regarded profiteering on the part of the Trust Mr. Dabholkar said that if a person were to buy land from the Trust at the rate of Rs. 35 a yard and then sell it at a rate of Rs. 210 a yard he did not see why the Improvement Trust should not go in for profiteering in a similar way. Even Government land vested in the Improvement Trust had fetched fabulous prices. Mr. Joshi's remark that everybody in Bombay was profiteering in these days of war was not correct. He (the speaker) thought the only class of people who was not profiteering were the poor landlords who could not raise rents owing to the Rent Act.

THE ONLY METHOD.

Mr. M. Kamdar said he had expected some constructive proposals from those members who had deprecated profiteering on the part the Improvement Trust. The only method of disposing of land was by offering it to the highest bidder and it was a difficult problem how to avoid profiteering in such cases.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji supported the proposition. They must move on and this was not the time for talking. The Trust had given plots at cheap rates to *bona fide* associations for the provision of housing for middle class people. If any better suggestions were made to the Improvement Trust they would only be pleased to adopt them. The Trust had made housing accommodation for the poor men who had been displaced by the operations of the Improvement Trust.

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram supported the proposition.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit moved an amendment that the consideration of the report should be referred to the Roads Committee. A very large sum was involved and a very large plot of land was proposed to be included in the scheme suggested and it was absolutely necessary that further consideration should be given to the question.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla seconded. There were sympathetic members on the Improvement Trust Board at present and they would no doubt consider the question in the way that it ought to be, but they wanted the Trust to lay down a definite policy in that regard. The Corporation must send a representation to the Trust asking them to consider the question in the light of the new policy of providing housing accommodation and improving insanitary areas in the city. No time would be wasted by sending the question to the Committee.

Lieut.-Col. Gidney supported the proposition and opposed the motion for sending the question to the Committee.

Mr. N. V. Manlik supported the original motion, as the Improvement Trust plan was likely to remove a lot of insanitary conditions from the city and the sooner they adopted it the better it was for them.

Mr. Gulabchand Deochand also supported the motion.

THERE SHOULD BE NO DELAY.

Mr. C. V. Mehta said, in replying, that sending the question to the Committee would only delay matters, and there ought not to be any delay in this matter. He asked the members of the Corporation to join the Hindu Cooperative Housing Association, so that they might advise that body as to what should be done to improve matters.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Bombay Municipality, dated London, 16th July 1919, Mr. F. C. Rimington, Managing Director, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., says:—

"I received by last mail copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the Corporation held in June last at which, I noted, much unfavourable comment was passed on the present condition of the Tramway service. Similar criticism has, on more than one occasion during the past war period, been levelled at the Company, to which I have been invited to reply. Those replies covered, I think, most of the grounds of complaint now again brought forward. While fully admitting and regretting many then existing deficiencies in the Tramway service, I contended that it should in justice to the Company be recognised that in so far as they were transitory and remediable, they were mainly due (a) to causes resulting from the war which were temporarily entirely beyond our control; and that in so far as they were permanent and unremediable they were due (b) to circumstances special to Bombay (as for example the narrowness of many of the streets through which the Tramway is run) which must, so long as they continue, preclude our service being operated with the same regularity and speed as are obtainable under the far more favourable conditions in Europe. I do not think the Corporation would desire me to retraverse the whole ground of these explanations and arguments which, so far as I am aware, remain unrefuted. My present purpose in writing to you is to place before the Corporation the situation of urban transportation in London by tramways, motor buses and underground railways, which has arisen from the war. I do this in the confident belief that if the Corporation can be shewn, as undoubtedly they will be shewn by the testimony which I shall adduce, that here in the metropolis of the Empire (in such far closer touch with all sources of supply of materials, and with such far greater facilities for obtaining priority of delivery than we at Bombay) the shortage of rolling stock, the inadequacy of the services, and the consequent inconveniences to the public far exceed those experienced at Bombay, and that added to this the fares here in London have been very substantially increased. I venture, as I say, to believe that convinced of these facts, the Corporation's sense of fairness will induce it to take a far more lenient view of temporary deficiencies in our Bombay Tramway service caused by the war, and which owing to the same cause cannot be immediately remedied. In substantiating this comparison, as I now propose to do, I would ask the Corporation kindly to bear in mind that with the exception of one suburban line, practically the entire London Tramway system is owned and managed by the London County Council, usually regarded as the most efficient Municipal Authority in the kingdom, while the buses and tube railways are owned and managed by Companies. It is therefore no question, as I see was suggested by a member of the Corporation, of Company as against Municipal control. The results of both have, under existing conditions, proved the same.

I will now proceed to describe the conditions of urban transportation in London as they existed when the war ended, and as, without much amelioration, they exist to day eight months later. These conditions are that during the morning and evening "rush" hours of traffic, and on many routes during the entire day, the shortage of accommodation in both street and underground transportation vehicles—trams, buses, and tube railway cars—is far greater than at Bombay and the consequent public inconvenience correspondingly more acute. I myself recently waited twenty minutes at a tube station near Piccadilly without being able to obtain a seat or standing place in any of the several trains passing during that period being finally obliged to return with my unused ticket to the street. But I prefer to rely not on personal experiences but on independent testimony. At a deputation on the subject of the London traffic problem of London Members of Parliament on the 19th May last to the President of the Local Government Board, Sir H. Samuel stated that: "the right honourable gentleman must be aware of the disgraceful things now taking place nightly. The whole thing was unseemly in the highest degree. There must be a speedy solution to the problem, otherwise the scandal would increase and the whole position would become nothing less than a disgrace to the capital city of the Empire. They therefore suggested the immediate setting up of a Select Committee to enquire into the matter and report." This was supplemented by Mr. Gilbert, M.P., who remarked that "people were paying for hanging on to a strap double the fares they used to have to pay for a comfortable seat." But perhaps the strongest description of the existing congestion of traffic was furnished by Mr. Edwards, M.P. who said that: "He did not suppose a minute passed when, between Westminster and Barking, there were not anything from thirty to sixty cases of painting as a result of the astounding overcrowding of the carriages, which was a crying and a clamant scandal and ought to be remedied."

In consequence of these representations a number of motor lorries fitted with benches have recently been introduced into the streets of London, to supplement the bus and tram accommodation, and are run at the same fares. A single experience of their bone-shaking capacities suffices, however, to decide most people not to enter them again.

Appearing before a Parliamentary Committee in May last, Mr. Squires, Chairman to the Highways Committee of the London County Council, stated in connection with recent increased Tramway fares; "It was only after full consideration that the Council decided that fares must be increased. In May 1918, fares of half penny denominations were suspended; the average distance carried for one penny was reduced from two miles to 1.8 mile; the transfer fares were suspended, and the maximum fare was increased from 3d. to 4d. Workmen's fares were also increased and children's tickets were suspended. In April 1919, the distance carried for 1d. was reduced from 1.8 mile to 1.5 mile." This brings me to a point on which I claim the right to lay considerable stress. Before the war the London Municipal Tramways carried passengers to a distance of two miles for one penny, while in Bombay we carried passengers five miles for one anna, and allowed them three free changes of cars in accomplishing a journey. Since the war the London Tramways carry passengers only one and a half mile for a penny, while the Bombay Tramways continue to carry passengers for exactly the same fares as before the war, notwithstanding the very heavy advances during that period in all wages and the cost of all materials. In London the Tube Railway Companies have made corresponding increases in their fares, and the Motor Bus Companies have gone even further and now carry passengers only one and a quarter mile for one penny. In other words the street transportation fares in London are fully three times as high as those in Bombay.

The comparison between London and Bombay therefore stands as follows:—At both cities there is a large deficiency of rolling stock to cope with the demands of the urban transportation traffic, but this deficiency and the resulting hardships to the travelling public are far more marked at the former than at the latter. And while at Bombay fares remain unchanged, in London they have been advanced since the war from 30 to 50 per cent. Transfer tickets and half fares for children have also been abolished on the London Tramways.

In view of these facts which are substantiated by the extracts from the reported proceedings of the Parliamentary Committee which I attach, I venture to ask critics of existing tramway deficiencies at Bombay to consider whether what, consequent upon the war, has been found impossible in London, the capital of the Empire, is any more possible at Bombay, which unlike the former city has to import many of the materials essential for the construction of its rolling stock many thousands of miles. If it has been impossible to maintain, or as yet to restore, an efficient tramway service at London, *a fortiori* it has been impossible to do so at Bombay.

I will now with the permission of the Corporation pass on to a brief statement of what is being done to ameliorate the Bombay Tramway Service. I was obliged to leave on the 1st March last owing to illness. Immediately on reaching London I took all possible steps to speed up the delivery and shipment of the car trucks and motors which had stood on order from English Manufacturers since 1916. I am glad to say that of seventy-eight trucks on order, sixty-four have now been shipped, and the remaining fourteen are following immediately. The position with regard to the motors is not so satisfactory, but all possible pressure is being exercised on the Manufacturers to expedite completion of their delivery. In addition to this British material, fifty trucks have during the past few months been shipped from America and landed at Bombay. All of these latter are, I understand, now in service.

This clears up the position with regard to orders for car materials placed during the war, and then impossible of execution. I pass on to particulars of further orders placed since my arrival in London. These, with the sanction of the Bombay Board, aggregate one hundred and thirty additional trucks with the necessary electrical equipments. The whole of these orders have gone to America owing to the wide difference in the prices asked by Manufacturers there and here. This is an unfortunate exemplification of the fallacy of the principle that rising wages are compatible with reducing output if orders are to be secured.

The delivery of the whole of these additional trucks, etc., will not be completed for another year, nor can they be brought into service until the necessary bodies for them have been built. We find it far more satisfactory and economical to build our car bodies in our own workshops, but in order to expedite the pace at which additional rolling stock can be brought into service I am arranging with the Brill Company of America to build a portion of the bodies there and ship them to Bombay.

I have entered into these particulars because I desire that both the Corporation and the public may realise that the Company is doing its very best to remedy as rapidly as possible the present deficiency of rolling stock which has resulted from the war, and which I have no hesitation in saying is common to all cities of the world where similar war restrictions have prevailed.

It only remains for me to refer very briefly to a charge which I notice was brought against the Company of having failed in courtesy to the Corporation by not having replied to a letter addressed to it on the subject of passengers standing on car platforms. I had already left Bombay when the letter in question was sent to the Company and if it remained unreplied to I am unaware of the reasons. It is quite impossible, however, that whatever those reasons were they could have included any designed discourtesy. More than one of the members of the Company's Board are prominent members of the Corporation, and any such intention would be foreign to the spirit and the wishes of every Director of the Company. I desire to associate myself personally with this very emphatic disclaimer because during a very long period, it has been my good fortune to have experienced pleasant and amicable relations with the Corporation when representing my Company, and to have received no small share of kindness and consideration from several of its members. But I also venture to look at this matter from a broader standpoint than any merely personal one. Now that the war has ended wide-spreading extensions of the Tramway will soon be called for in connection with and for the assistance of the much needed expansion of the suburbs of the city. Not improbably the introduction of transportation vehicles auxiliary to our railed tramway service will also be needed. In all such matters harmonious co-operation between the Corporation and the Company will be needed in the interests of the city and its people. I should deplore it extremely were such co-operation in any way diminished by regrettable and, as I trust, removeable misunderstandings.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is the statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 2nd August 1919.

Bombay City 4; West Khandesh District 3; Thana District 2; Satara District 8; Ratnagiri District 10; Belgaum District 5; Hubli town 9; other places in Dharwar District 17; Karachi City 9; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 23; Mangrol 16; other places in Kathiawar Agency 47; total 153.

KENT ACTS.

RETENTION URGED.

Under the auspices of the Parel Branch of the Social Service League Mr. K. h. Bhaikar delivered a lecture in Marathi on the 2 Rent Acts on Sunday the 10th instant before an audience of especially the mill-hands and their sympathisers. At the outset, he explained the circumstances under which the Government of Bombay intervened between the landlords and the tenants and passed the two Acts and the necessity of passing those two separate measures. He also explained the principal sections in the two Acts and thanked the Government for passing them. The passing of those measures had the desired effect viz. the tenant's minds were not burdened as before with the anxiety of the services of notices from the landlords for increased rents and the people gave a little more time to their vocations. But the Acts were to be in force for six months only after the cessation of the war unless the Government under the powers of the Acts extended the period to two years by notification. Continuing the lecturer said that they had received great relief from the Acts and they must, therefore, request the Government to extend the duration of those Acts till the time when the Housing problem would be radically solved. For that purpose they should hold meetings to express their desire, submit petitions signed by thousands of tenants and also send a deputation of their leaders to the Government. If this was done the Government of Sir George Lloyd who had in his speeches promised to take great interest in the Housing problem, would grant the request. But the difficulty about the Housing problem would not be solved once for all unless they put their shoulders to the wheel. Every one would agree that the abnormal increase of rents in Bombay was due to the doings of the Trust to some extent. The Trust accomodated very few people who were dishoused under its schemes. Instead of building Chawls for the people dishoused it spent much on broadening the roads and beautyfying Bombay, inspite of the protest from the people's representatives—men like Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha. The natural result was scarcity of living accomodation and consequent increase of rents. It was within their memory. The lecturer said how the prices of lands and houses were increased within the last twenty years or so. The people should endeavour to get houses for them at rents which were not more than 10 per cent. of their income. That was the rent which the Government charged to their officers, when the Government provided lodging for them and that was the rent considered proper by the economists, which a family would be required to pay. It would the lecturer remarked be a great hardship if a family would be required to pay more than that, but it is a pity that the people in Bombay paid 20 to 30 per cent. of their income as their rent.

In Bombay there were 8½ lakhs of people whose income would not be more than Rs. 40 to 50 per mensem. Such people ought to get houses at rents which were not more than Rs. 4 to 5 per month. They must, therefore, request the Government to lead, by building for their servants drawing Rs. less than 100 and also request them to ask the local bodies like the Port Trust the Railways, the millowners and the Improvement Trust to build houses for their servants in which the rent would not be more than 10 per cent. of their income. The lecturer suggested that a Committee should be appointed by the Government who should go into the whole question of the Housing problem estimate the number and types of houses required and fix the prices of vacant lands in different localities. The first thing in building operation was the vacant land. If the people were obliged to pay the abnormal prices for building plots the rents of houses built on them would also be abnormal. The Improvement Trust had invited applications for the building plots in the Dadar Matunga scheme. The last date of receiving applications was the 29th of August, 1919. The lecturer did not know on what terms the Trust would give the plots to would-be-builders but he wished that the plots should not be sold on the auction system. Preference should be given to Associations which would build on Co-operative principles at reasonable fixed prices. The tendency visible in the Bombay markets lately of profiteering, cornering and that of speculation should be discouraged. People should also ask the Government to give facilities to persons who would build in vacant lands in the Island of Salsette. Government should also be requested to ask the two Railways to improve their transport service and reduce the fares for local passengers.

BOMBAY BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTORING CO

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As through the medium of your influential paper the public are enabled to ventilate their grievances of various imports, I feel emboldened to seek a space in your column in the interest of the Shareholders of a limited concern known as the Bombay Brick and Tile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

This company was floated some five years back and the prospects appeared very good. In the meantime, however, the war was took place and due to that the management of the concern has had seriously to contend with enormous difficulties and had it not been for the efforts of a thorough businessman like Hon. Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhoy Ebrahim, who is a Director and Chairman of the Company, the Company would have gone into liquidation.

The war has now ended, the difficulties in the way of promptly working this industry will disappear shortly, and in view of the great projects that are on the anvil for the expansion of Bombay and consequential building operations on a scale unsurpassed in the history of the city, great demands will naturally be created for bricks, which it is the chief business of the Company to manufacture. In face of all these changing circumstances conducive to the most profitable working of the concern, when in fact the era of hope and relief has already dawned on the once very gloomy horizon of the Shareholders of this concern—who have as yet not earned a pie in shape of return on their capital—it sounds very strange, indeed, that the Directors have convened an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to consider an offer received from Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons for the purchase of the Company at a price of which the Shareholders are not yet informed.

Now, Sir, it is a fact that the Hon. Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhoy is the guiding light of the firm of Messrs. Currumbhoy Ebrahim and Sons which owes its present sound and reputed position in no small measure to the business acumen of Sir Fazulbhai, whose broad-minded sympathies for the shareholders of numerous concerns under the able management of his firm are well known. Sir Fazulbhai being a Director of the Bombay Brick and Tile Manufacturing Co., may have felt convinced of the germ of prospects that is at present under-lying this industry and which given proper care and financial help must fructify and give an abundant yield and hence the offer from his firm to purchase the right, title and interest of the concern. If the offer is accepted, we the unfortunate shareholders shall see all our prorated hopes blighted and will not realize even half of our subscribed capital.

Would it be too much, Sir, humbly to request Sir Fazulbhai, who as a Director of the Company stands in the position of a custodian and trustee of the shareholders' interest, to take over the concern under the protecting care and sound management of his reputed firm by converting measures so that the present shareholders may have some share in the future profits of the concern?

For a man of Sir Fazulbhai's financial resources and business aptitude, it would be an easy matter to take over the entire management of the concern under the guidance of his firm, to reduce the present subscribed capital by half and raise further capital necessary for a profitable working of the industry. A measure of some such sort will earn him a lasting gratitude of the subscribers.

From the Director's Report you will see, Sir, that all the difficulties narrated as jeopardising the profitable working of the industry arose on account of the war which has ended and with it the difficulties must also vanish. Besides, against the capital of Rs. 3,25,700 the total loss of the concern stands at Rs. 48,240 that is only one-seventh of the amount of the capital which an astute businessman like Sir Fazulbhai will, I am sure, not think a bad as to preclude its working on some reorganised method.

Will Sir Fazulbhai take the interest of the present shareholders of this Company to his heart as he has most worthily done in the cases of the shareholders of the Currimbhoy Mills Ltd. and the Ebrahim Piparney Mills, Ltd., and the rest? Yours, etc.,

AN EXPECTANT SHAREHOLDER.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, Aug. 16.

Meeting of Clerks Union retention of Bombay Rent Acts, at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MONDAY, August 18.

Homeward English Mail closes at 9 a.m. (for unregistered correspondence) at G. P. O.

TUESDAY, Aug. 19.

The mail steamer Margha with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 [illegible]

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	[illegible]	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 [illegible]
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	13 [illegible]
Madras Mail	8 40	21 [illegible]
Poona Mail	11 50	14 [illegible]
Poona Express	19 40	7 [illegible]
Delhi Express	8 30	7 0

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

SARABHAI—August 12th, at the Retreat, Shahibagh, Ahmedabad, the wife of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, of a son.

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Wednesday was 169 as compared to 95 on the corresponding day of last year and 110 in 1917. Cholera registered 2 attacks and 2 deaths, small-pox 1 attack and 1 death and plague 1 attack on Wednesday.

LECTURE BY MR. DEVDHAR.

A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. G. K. Devdhar of the Servants of India Society in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road for Hind Mahila Samaj on "English Women and National Advancement" on Saturday, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

SARASWAT SUBURBAN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY LTD.

A meeting of the members of the Kanara Saraswat community will be held on the 17th instant (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, to explain the details and to approve of the plans of buildings proposed to be built at Santa Cruz on copartnership principle. All members of the community are requested to be present.

MRS. BESANT ON THE "ROWLATT ACT".

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the misunderstanding not unmingled with sensation created by the message of the Associated Press from Simla with regard to Mrs. Besants' opinion on the "Rowlatt Act" implicating her approval of the Act, the following from her own pen published in the "Daily Herald" will be of interest to the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle":—

"The Rowlatt Act, nominally aimed at revolutionaries, may be put in force on the mere opinion of the Governor-General in Council that any movement has a tendency in a revolutionary direction, and we know by the administration of the Defence of India Act, how the most legitimate political movement can be thus suspected. Once in force in any district, the liberty of every individual in it lies at the mercy of the Local Government.

If the reforms are to succeed, the whole of this exceptional legislation must be repealed. The ordinary law is enough to punish crime, and there is neither liberty nor security where executive is substituted for judicial action. This substitution is the mark of incompetent Government, and is the weapon of autocrats and bureaucrats alone. There is no sympathy in India with revolutionary and anarchical crime; there is a passionate sympathy with law-abiding agitation to win liberty. Liberty can only be won by law-abiding agitation or by revolution. To suppress the first is to invite the other."

The above will go to clear up the misimpression that has been left upon many who may not have the chance to read the paper from which it has been culled, and who are still labouring under the misapprehension due to the sensational and varnished report of the A. P. I. The incorrect version was published by the local press, but it is most unfortunate that the correct version which was demanded, obtained and published by "New India" was not reproduced in the local press, as should have been done in fairness and justice to Mrs. Besant. Mrs. Besant's attitude with regard to the Rowlatt Act has remained unchanged from the very beginning.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. RAO.

23 Panaswadi 2nd Lane,
Bombay, Aug. 9.

INCOME SUPER AND EXCESS PROFITS TAX

IN RELATION TO ACCOUNTS.

By Framroz R. Merchant, F.S.A.A.

Just published. Crown 8vo. Full cloth binding. 100 pages. Re. 1-12.

Of All Booksellers

HUMPHREY MILFORD
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY
ESPLANADE, MADRAS
JULY, 1919.

"ALL THE BEST MAKES OF CARS."
THE
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
Are Sole Agents for the following
ENGLISH & FRENCH MOTORS.
DAIMLER...The Car of Kings.
ROVER...The Gentleman's Car.
PEUGEOT...Of Racing Fame.
MERCURY...The Moderate Priced Car.
COMMER...Unequalled for Lorry Work.

IS YOUR CAR INSURED?
Ask for Prospectus of
LLOYDS MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

An opportunity
for
SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, DYING FACTORIES, TANNERIES, LEATHER WORKS.

Send us your after-war orders now and leave the rest to us.

We are importers & stockists of :—
Chemicals of all kinds,
Colours and Dyestuffs,
Sizing Stoves,
Tanning Materials,
Leather Goods for Textile purposes,
Bobbins and Shuttles,
Paper—Craft, Packing and Casing.

N. BHUTA & CO.
1, HAMAM STREET.
Telephone No. 87. *Tele. Add.* "Bhutaco, BOMBAY."

ESTABLISHED 1868.
THE
BOMBAY TILE MART
GULAMALI GULAMHUSEIN & CO.
21, Bank street, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Telegrams, "Imami"
Telephone. 2984, 2567.
Sole stockists of
EXTRA STRONG TILES.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS
with the
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
13-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All sorts Indian & Parisian make
RECORD LOW PRICES.
M. NAGERSHETH SONS.
EAST INDIA MERCHANT,
25, Church Gate Street
BOMBAY.

H. I. DIXON & CO.
LIMITED.
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1836.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers. Ship Repairs.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
14-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Telegrams: Works Telephone
"DIXID, Bombay. No. 2154.
Res. Office Tel. 788.

WAGNER QUALITY A. C. MOTORS.
4, 4, 5, 5, 7½, 10 H. P. also Rectifiers, Portable testing instruments ready for immediate Bombay delivery. Lowest prices.
Motors shortly expected.
D. C. 1, 3, 5, 10, 15 H. P.
A. C. 1, 2, 15, 20, 25, 50 H. P.
Sole Agent for India.
BABAN GOKHALAY,
Tram Terminus, Girgaum, Bombay.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MISS CHAMPUBAI.—You have not signed your letter.
"K."—You do not give your name.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 15th August, 1919.

STUDENTS AND DISCIPLINE.

If the poet is to be believed, crabbed age and youth cannot live together, and one of the most delicate questions of university training is the method by which the personality of the teacher should blend and reconcile the conflicting opinions of age and youth. To the mind of a person baked in the official oven in India, the antithesis of age and youth will invariably be a problem of finding the way in which youth can be bludgeoned into abject obedience. The drill-serjeant's notion of discipline has a great deal to answer for the chronic condition to which the academic atmosphere has been degraded in the country. When after 33 years of Indian experience a bureaucrat tries to improve young men by lecturing them on their duties as rational beings, we should naturally expect some mishandling of educational principles. The durbar speech of Sir Reginald Craddock shows how hopeless it is for Indian education to improve under a system of official authority which enables an administrator to deliver threats against students without realising the true amenabilities of discipline. The trouble in Burma has been that there is a serious and, we would say, promising difference of opinion between the older and younger generations of Burmans regarding political reform. Sir Reginald Craddock is, of course, rallying the elders. From his own point of view it seems to be a fairly suitable piece of partisanship, but he ought to cease with the indulgence of his own fancy and not to frighten those who do not choose to agree with him. "The young Burmans," he said, "are in danger of taking the wrong turning. My information is that they are sending paid emissaries to arrange for a snowball of several hundred telegrams to the Secretary of State to prove that the whole people of Burma are hot for the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme." He undertook to say that such a course of action would be futile. Young Burmans are not apparently enamoured of the scheme produced by Sir Reginald himself, but to this he retorts that youth has no monopoly of brains or patriotism. It is none of his business to calculate the distribution of either commodity in Burma and then deliver minatory speeches against those who do not like him to do their thinking for them. Sir Reginald further tried to lesson the disobedient young Burmans in some species of political philosophy, asking them to learn from the work of the Young Turk Party and the elder statesmen of Japan. That fairly exhausted the wisdom of the mentor. When Disraeli led Young England there was not much of the serious reproach of youth levelled against the objects of the party. Sir Reginald might also recall that the party of Young Italy had a noble mission to accomplish. And has he heard of the elder statesmen of an Association in Britain, which he might eventually join, discredited by all decent men? He cannot dispose of the claims of youth with a minatory gesture and it is hardly wise to fulminate against them without patience and some sympathetic attempt at understanding.

To persuade and to guide are, however, not ways that commend themselves to an official who is accustomed to order and to be obeyed, but when the spirit is imported in colleges, there is something wrong not so much with the young men as with their mentors. We know that the doctrine of saving a man in spite of himself appeals to Sir Reginald Craddock. But the most demoralising form of tyranny is said to be that of a person who would love others too much and trust them too little. And here is the patent-cure of repression applied to the conduct of youth. Says Sir Reginald:—

"I shall take care that the necessary disciplinary measures are taken in the colleges and schools, and that parents are circularised that if their sons are found in defiance of authority sacrificing their genuine education for unhealthy political excitement and setting a bad example to their fellows the only result will be that they will impair their educational progress and spoil all their chances of honourable employment. I hope that the young Burman will not be misled by the extremists into selling his birthright for a mess of Indian pottage."

Here it is explicit that association of ideas with Indians—yclept the mess of pottage—is adjudged to be a form of unhealthy excitement for which the offender has to take the risk of having his "chances of honourable employment" spoiled. Are we wrong in inferring that no one guilty of such obnoxious conduct "need apply" for admission in the public services? Are those who are in raptures over his speech so thoughtless as not to discern the perils of this variety of the abuse of power? The whole of his speech is designed to intimidate those, who dare think for themselves, into loyalty towards the official scheme prepared by him, while the advice to young students is a singularly misconceived piece of impertinence. We are afraid that Sir Reginald does not fully realise the consequences of his own methods. It is bound to have contrary results and in that way he is stimulating his adversaries to the expression of their own individuality. "The Bengali student," says the Report of the Calcutta University Commission, "like many a student in other lands, feels upon his mind the pull of two loyalties, the loyalty to the old order and the loyalty to the new." To men of sympathy and imagination it is a splendid problem at any time; it is particularly so in India at the present time. The purport of the durbar speech we refer to, is that the young men of Burma must, on pain of official displeasure and even punishment, abstain from taking a view which is not forbidden by the laws of the land. Whether they prefer to be hot on the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme or not, it is entirely their business and the Lieutenant Governor is wrong in fighting opposition to his scheme by menacing utterances. It is a thorough misconception of the susceptibilities of youth to argue that unless they agree to be driven in the team of the so-called elders, the Government would be hostile to their future interests. Burma is admitted by Sir Reginald to be a "backward province" and does he realise that in a people just progressing, it is the young who are the heralds of enlightenment and reform?

Drilling young men into loyalty is now becoming more and more a pastime with some of our rulers. In the Punjab there is a new League of Order started, by which an oath is administered to young students to observe certain rules of conduct. According to a correspondent of the "Leader" the pledge is as follows:—

"I, the undersigned, hereby pledge my honour as a gentleman and declare that I shall be loyal to the King-Emperor and to the Government established by law and shall not associate myself with any seditious propaganda or anarchical movement, and shall try my best to keep order wherever I am and promote loyalty by precept and example, and also contradict false and baseless rumours spread through ignorance or malice."

To our understanding, the latter part of this is a vague promise of torpor and self-effacement and the earlier formula is simply to cloak and sanctify specific rules of conduct. Think of the responsibility of "contradicting false and baseless rumours"! How is a student to know whether a rumour is false and baseless? Apart from all details, is it a false and baseless rumour that the cumulative effect of the provisions of the Rowlatt Act is dangerous to the freedom of individuals? What is a student to say except the truth, unless in a controversial matter of the kind he is forced to receive ready-made opinions to propagate from the official authorities of the college? To say in such a circumstance that a student should hold his tongue would be ethically a greater mercy. But then in the Punjab, we understand students are being educated in the meaning of the Rowlatt Act. In all usual examinations, the student to succeed must produce the standard opinions on subjects which are put to him as right by his teachers. What is the value of this variety of manufactured loyalty? You cannot cultivate right sentiments by inquisitorial methods. In Madras there is a discredited order against students called G. O. 559. Lord Pentland when he got together a number of principals and professors to discuss the details of administering it, an outspoken missionary principal of nearly 33 years' standing is said to have strongly disapproved of it adding that in his opinion a spying professor was a moral monstrosity. The lesson of it all is that our schools and colleges must not be unduly subject to departmental terrorisations which destroy the right function of the teacher. We cannot help recalling the appallingly severe manner in which discipline was administered in Lahore colleges by Lieut.-Col. Johnson; but it is all due to, among other things, the practice of "rulers" trespassing on the province of education with their police-code remedies. One of the saddest features of the vicissitudes of education in India is the mess into which discipline is reduced and then meddled with by successive rulers. If Sir Harcourt Butler had continued in Burma he would not have resorted to the threats of Sir Reginald Craddock. Thus discipline has to vary with the idiosyncrasies of our "rules" and get demoralised for lack of a real academic atmosphere into which the vapour of "authoritative opinion" is not, as now, intermittently discharged. And it is no use attempting to coordinate the ideas of the bureaucrat, whether it be for the improvement of discipline or for the manufacture of loyalty.

THE PLIGHT OF POONA.

We had occasion to draw attention some time ago to certain remarks made by Sir George Lloyd in his reply to the address of the Municipality of Poona. The citizens of Poona who are by this time accustomed to the phraseology of replies which promise earnest attention to their grievances while rebuking them for not being alive to the gospel of self-help, cannot have forgotten that Sir George Lloyd severely took their municipal councillors to task for their remissness in certain matters. Any casual reader of the reply to the Poona Municipal address would be tempted to carry away the impression that a long-suffering patient Government had looked upon the alleged incompetency of the Poona Municipal administration with an indulgent eye, giving a salutary rebuke now and then, but otherwise adhering to a policy of benevolent non-interference, while as a matter of fact the population of Poona were left at the mercy of a drainage system which they did not want and were saddled with officials whose administration of municipal sanitary affairs they regarded with grave misgivings. The casual reader, however, will find it difficult to *retain* this impression.

What are the facts about this grave scandal regarding the Poona drainage system? Why is it that the city of Poona now finds itself the sure victim of every epidemic that chooses to visit it? If it were seriously urged that the Poona Municipal Board for the last five years was not alive to the deplorable sanitary condition of the city, it would be a libel upon a group of citizens who have shown themselves, on the whole, conscious of the seriousness of their civic duties and responsibilities. We know of at least one case in which a member of the Poona Municipality, who happened to be a Government servant, took such a detailed interest in the problems of Poona drainage that he had no option but to protest vigorously against the manner in which since the year 1915 Government have been treating the Municipality. What was his reward? He was subjected to so many petty harassments from the head of his department that he felt compelled to resign, and what was a personal loss to him has been a gain to the Poona public. Himself a Civil Engineer, he has been able to meet all the specious arguments with which the officers of the P. W. D. have been seeking to justify a radically wrong policy. The present position in regard to the Poona drainage is this that only 7,500 drains out of the 15,000 belonging to the houses in the newly sewered portion of Poona city are connected with the new system, while the filthy water from the drains which remain unconnected is soaking into the subsoil. The new sewerage system is defective, the old system has been disturbed, and the hapless people of Poona find themselves saddled with financial obligations they did not want, and in the grip of one epidemic or another for combating which adequate medical facilities are not forthcoming.

The citizens of Poona have had to suffer no less from municipal misfortunes regarding the city's water supply. The Municipality, we understand, has been for the last four and a half years obliged to pay for about 25 lakhs of gallons of water per day out of which the leakage from the settling tanks, *constructed and maintained by Government officers* amounts to nearly 6 lakhs? The Municipality which began its piteous protests to Government regarding this neglect in the proper maintenance of the settling tanks, so far back as July 1916, was promised in April 1918 that a thorough investigation would be undertaken by Government as regards the water tightness of the tanks. The Poona public is now awaiting with some anxiety the precise remedial measures Government intend to take. In the meantime before official ponderousness and red-tape slowly see their way to definite action will it be unfair to ask Government to refund to the Municipality the charges for water lost through the leakage due to the defective construction and subsequent incompetent maintenance of a system of water supply which the Municipality was debarred from controlling? We are amazed to find that not only is there no question of any compensation to the Municipality, but that this unfortunate body is compelled to pay large amounts for "excesses and costs for repairing and rebuilding" works which are condemned as defective. The plight of Poona is serious indeed, and we do not wonder if some of its citizens feel that instead of being burdened with this kind of local "self-government" they would be better off under the blessings of "a notified area committee" instead of a "municipality."

Notes of the Day.

The Cry from Fiji.

We are sorry to see that the Government of Fiji are not serious about the long-expected cancellation of the indentures under which Indian labourers have been forced to serve. As a fresh evidence of levity with which British colonies seem to regard the rights of Indians, it is a pity that the news should have come at the present juncture. Already Indians have to confess to a feeling of virtual distraction at the treatment their countrymen are receiving in South Africa. Lord Hardinge, it must be recalled, accepted on behalf of the Secretary of State the resolution of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya for the abolition of the system, with the unfortunate reservation that time should be allowed to enable the colonies availing themselves of Indian labour to adjust themselves to new conditions. The conditions of labour are such that the report of Mr. Andrews produced a feeling of horror throughout the land. An overseer of one of the estates told Mr. Andrews: "I first separate off the married couples, and then I divide the rest of the women among the men, telling so many men that they must go to this or to that woman; if I did not do this there would be endless sexual quarrels". All this story of degradation may be coolly dismissed as a problem of sexual ratios, but it is part of a system to which Indian labour has been reduced, and it is only Indians who can feel most for their unfortunate countrymen. What is it that makes the Government of Fiji shilly-shally in the doing of their plain and instant duty? We want to know. All Indians will associate themselves with Mr. Gandhi in his demand that the Viceroy should make an early statement regarding the serious situation caused by the apathy—we use a mild word—of the Government of Fiji in doing justice which has been long overdue.

Interesting Evidence.

In his evidence before the Joint Committee Mr. Samarth urged the point that the proposed revision every ten years should be substituted by inquiry every five years. The reason he gave for it could be appreciated only by those who have been in live touch with Indian affairs and understand the rapid unfolding of the political consciousness of the people. The truth is that progress in India is determined not so much by the arduous pace of education in civilised rule needed by a backward nation as by the adjustment of ideas possible to an advanced people who have great aptitudes for it. The revision of the ordained rate of progress after the Bill, should not proceed in the arbitrary period of ten years, but should certainly be shorter. Mr. Roy's evidence contained proposals that are obviously original but not quite clear. He, we are told, considered that the postponement of the institution of bicameral legislation in the provinces might jeopardise the whole scheme. Bicameral systems are well-known in advanced constitutions. The Grand Committee is supposed to be put there as an alternative to a second chamber, though second chambers are very seldom the private creation of Governments which respect the authority of the legislature. Does Mr. Roy suggest that there should be popular control of the entire Government in the provinces? The whole value of his proposal depends on that issue and on the question as to how he would constitute his second chamber. Is it to be an official blunderbuss? If Mr. Roy has given a complete scheme, his suggestions would be interesting, if only for the fact that they would not be wholly commonplace.

Obsolete and Mischievous.

It is both encouraging and gratifying to find that the question of enfranchisement of Indian women has not been relegated to the background in the proceedings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Unfortunately, however, official witnesses before the Committee have not been able to overcome the temptation of airing preconceived opinions based on gratuitous assumptions and not altogether excusable ignorance of the social life of the people. Among the obsolete objections raised by them against the enfranchisement of women is that very few women would go to the polling booth because of the purdah. Now no enlightened Indian upholds the barbarous system of the "purdah." But it is as mischievous as it is futile to ignore facts. Of these not the least relevant fact is that, as the Aga Khan has done well to point out, "the purdah ladies enter law and registration Courts throughout the country and give evidence regarding transfer of property and they daily play a part in the affairs of the country side"—and this, as the Aga Khan adds, makes the suggestion ludicrous that there would be anything revolutionary in recording their vote once in three years or less. Indeed far from there being any practical difficulty in the way, any one who has had intimate knowledge of the inner life of Hindu and Moslem families knows full well that the most ardent demand for the vote comes not merely from all educated women, who, for some reason or other, observe the "purdah", but also from a considerable number of their illiterate but not ignorant sisters similarly circumstanced.

Carnegie's Donations.

According to the late Mr. Carnegie millionaires who laugh are rare, but for a man who gave away seventy millions of his own fortune by way of benefactions, the world must have had a less sombre attraction than for the majority of the over-wealthy. It would be a nice question to find out from general experience as to which class of millionaires are more liberal with their money, those who acquire their fortune or those who inherit it. There have been wealthier men than Carnegie, but no one in his generation was so well-known for his wealth as he. The greatest surprise of his life was when his wages was raised from 11 dollars 25 cents per month to 13 dollars. "All the millions I made combined" he said, "never gave me the happiness of that day." There is much in his life to satisfy the vulgar curiosity of minds that find charm in tales of wealth. The charities he made were in the main for the propagation of ideas and the advancement of learning, and if a list of his benefactions is examined, the bulk of them will demonstrate the faith of the donor in the power of knowledge and of humane ideas in the world. He established 1,400 libraries at the cost of nearly nine millions, besides large donations for colleges and professors, one of the most noteworthy gifts being three million pounds to the Scotch University. He had set his heart on the peace of the world with a pathetic trust in the humanity of nations, but he lived to see the limitations of material aids in a gospel of that kind. All that the wealth of an individual could do to insure universal peace, he did not fail to do for its sake.

The Small Causes Court.

Last week we had occasion to invite the attention of the Government to the urgent need of creating an appointment of an additional Judge in the local Small Causes Court to clear off the arrears which seem to be a matter of general complaint. Since then, we understand, matters have grown worse owing to the sudden illness of the second Judge, Mr. H. B. Tyabji, who has been unable to attend the court during the last week. Though happily he is on the way to recovery, he is not likely to be able to resume his duties at once and will probably go on leave, for some time. Under the circumstances, the necessity of having an efficient Judge appointed to the place is greater than before and we would ask the Government to fill up the vacant place without any further delay as with one Judge short the grievance of the public is sure to be aggravated. If the present state of congestion is to be relieved it can only be by appointing some one who knows the work of the court from the inside.

Duty of Government.

Notwithstanding the usual tendency to belittle the importance of this court, we have always been of opinion that in its own way it is a very useful institution and we, therefore, trust that in making a selection for the acting post, Government will act with due regard to merit and efficiency alone. The appointment of a briefless or inexperienced individual—be it a counsel or a vakil—would be entirely useless as one who has to learn his work on the bench can hardly be expected to bring any despatch to bear upon the work. In past years all those appointed from the bar of the court proved successful without any exception and we think the present is just the occasion for trying the experiment once again. The work of the Small Causes Court practitioner is not done in such flashing limelight as of the High Court and the relative merits of the candidates may not therefore be known to the Government. But we have no doubt that if Government will call upon the Chief Judge of the Court for a proper selection they will be able to find the right man for the place. We sincerely trust that the Government of Sir George Lloyd will rise to the occasion and make the appointment independently of considerations of caste, creed or community.

BRITISH WAR FINANCE.

CHARGES OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

MR. CHURCHILL'S DEFENCE OF AIR FORCES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, August 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., August 14.

In the House of Commons, Major-General Seely, rebutting the charges of extravagance as regards the Air Service, stated that at the Armistice, arrangements had been made to produce fifty thousand aeroplanes annually, but since November 11, twenty thousand officers out of thirty thousand and 203,000 out of 264,000 other ranks had been demobilised; 210 aerodromes out of 386 had been given up and 1,927 hired premises out of 2,143 had been surrendered. He contended that the Air Force was worth maintaining; it had saved many millions sterling and thousands of precious lives.

LORD ADVOCATE ON ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES.

The Lord Advocate dealt with the recent charges of irregularities. He defended his decision against the prosecutions and declared that whereas the report of Public Accounts Committee made it appear that fifty or sixty thousand sterling was involved, the actual amount in regard to which he was approached was 286 sterling.

The House received the statement very favorably.

AERODROME CONTRACT SCANDAL.

Mr. Churchill drew attention to the fact that the Treasury and the War Office had ordered enquiries into the aerodromes contracts immediately the situation was apparent.

As regards the general question of finance, Mr. Churchill said we had arranged that our forces on the Rhine by October 31st, should be reduced to one strong brigade and the Air Force to one squadron.

There were still over four hundred thousand German and Turkish war prisoners needing one hundred thousand soldiers to guard them. Permission had now been granted to repatriate the Turks, but although repeatedly sought, the Supreme Council had not yet authorised the War Office to repatriate the Germans. The maintenance of a hundred thousand troops, of which 20,000 were British, in Mesopotamia, was the principal mainspring of the profligate expenditure.

Efforts to reduce the forces had been resisted by the officers on the spot. However, the War Office was enquiring if Mesopotamia could not be successfully policed by judicious arrangement of armoured cars, aeroplanes and very fast tanks. By similar methods, it was hoped to reduce the present force of ninety thousand troops in Egypt and Palestine by half.

EFFORTS TO REDUCE FORCES RESISTED.

There were sixty thousand troops in Ireland compared with thirty thousand before the war, but the Irish Executive strongly opposed any reduction at present.

Moreover, until the troops in India could be sent home, we should be forced to maintain a duplicate garrison in India. We had to maintain one hundred thousand men in France on salvage work or leave valuable assets rotting on ground, or raise a temporary civilian force.

ONLY MEANS OF REDUCING EXPENDITURE.

We also had many thousands of seriously wounded in hospitals, hence it was clear that it was not yet possible to control expenditure by policy. The only means of reducing the expenditure was to bring men home as soon as possible and reestablish them in pre-war industries. He was concentrating on this point.

Mr. Churchill again emphasised that the most urgent problem was to reduce the cost of national government even if it involved abandonment of many cherished schemes. He estimated the cost of reproducing the pre-war army at between sixty-five and seventy-five millions sterling annually. He had instructed General Trenchard that he must provisionally frame a scheme within the limits of twenty-five millions annually.

FRENCH CENSORSHIP.

TO BE REMOVED FROM TO-DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, Aug. 13.
Recd. 8 p.m., Aug. 14.

The Havas Agency states: French censorship on telegrams is to be suppressed from August 15.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

In July the French revenue from indirect taxation and state monopolies amounted to 770 millions francs, exceeding the estimates by 175 millions and receipts of July 1918 by 33 millions.

During the week's holiday of M. Clemenceau his representative on the Supreme Council will be M. Pichon.

A meeting took place to-day in the French Ministry of Food Supplies in connection with distribution for public consumption of American Army foodstuffs purchased by the French Government. No speculation will be allowed.

PARIS, Aug. 13.
Recd. 8 p.m., Aug. 14.

The Paris campaign waged against the high cost of living is in full swing extending now even to aristocratic arrondissements of Chaillot and Passy.

MR. SAMARTH'S EVIDENCE.

DEPRECATES POLICY OF CENTRALISED GOVERNMENT.

MACHINERY FOR RAPID REVISION ESSENTIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 11.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., August 14.

At the sitting of the Joint Committee today, Mr. Samarth of the Bombay Presidency Association, giving evidence, asked that the policy of centralised Government be not perpetuated as it would perpetuate the bureaucratic rule over the provinces causing worry and trouble. He urged the establishment of domestic form of government by which the progress of the advanced provinces would not be hampered. Anybody who had been absent for five years could scarcely credit the recent rapid growth of self-consciousness in India. It would be a grievance in many cases if the advance of progress under the new scheme were delayed by revision in ten years instead of five years.

He urged the establisment of machinery by which capable men would be attracted to the central government and enabled to run government effectively.

MR. ROY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. K. C. Roy said a revising chamber with all the sanest elements of Indian public life represented in it and with restrictions as imposed on it in England would cut the gordian knot of Indian administration and obviate all difficulties and complications and make responsible government possible without any risk. He hoped that the Joint Committee in the interests of India and England would reconsider the whole matter now instead of its being allowed to hang fire until the first periodic commission proposed in the Montagu's Bill. He considered that the postponement of institution of bicameral legislation in the provinces might jeopardise the whole scheme and throw the experiment into a doubtful orientation from the start.

PRINCIPLE OF COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

MR. REDDI ON BRAHMIN DOMINATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. noon, Aug. 14.

Mr. K. V. Reddi, a barrister, claiming to represent the bulk of Madras non-Brahmins, said the non-Brahmins could not accept the reform scheme not containing the principle of communal representation which would protect them from Brahmin domination. He declared that the caste difficulties in India were increasing instead of dying out.

MEDICAL ORGANISATION ON N. W. FRONTIER.

SIR H. BURDETT'S ATTACK ON INDIAN MEDICAL M.N.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Aug. 14.

Sir Henry Burdett, in a letter to "The Times", asks Mr. Montagu to investigate the actual strength and quality of the medical organisation with the troops now opposing the enemy forces in India in view of the presence of cholera and the fact that a large percentage of medical personnel consists of unqualified Indians, whose only training has been in the Indian medical schools. He contends that it is a grave scandal to describe a majority of such Indians as regimental surgeons.

Sir Henry Burdett fears that the constitution of the reported Indian field ambulances is what in India is merely called the combined field ambulances, which has no headquarters and is equipped usually with unqualified Indian medical men. He asserts that defective medical equipment can only be attributed to the unwillingness of the Government of India to provide money to raise the arrangements to the proper standard. The scandals of Mesopotamia must be avoided on the North-west frontier, and he urges Parliament to insist upon the provision of proper arrangements immediately.

FRENCH CYCLIST'S SUCCESSFUL FEAT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Aug. 12.
Recd. noon, Aug. 14.

The French cyclist Poulain has succeeded in covering nineteen yards at the height of one yard on a man driven aeroplane.

AEROBUS GOLIATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. noon, Aug. 14.

A telegram from Casa Blanca says Aerobus Goliath arrived there in excellent condition from Paris and resumed journey to Dakar.

At the Allahabad High Court Mr. Justice Walsh has granted a decree nisi for dissolution of marriage to Mrs. Frances Cecile Thirkell White against her husband Mr. Eric Howard Thirkell White on the ground of his misconduct and cruelty.

ANOTHER BETRAYAL

INDENTURE SYSTEM IN FIJI.

CANCELLATION POSTPONED.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi sends us the following for publication:—

Following close on the heels of the cable from South Africa comes one from Fiji which reads as follows:

"Indian Imperial Association regrets Fiji Government postpone cancellation Indians' indentures. Association strongly protests. Prays immediate abolition Indenture."

I thought after the Viceregal pronouncement about Fiji that we had seen the last of the Fiji indentures with which Messrs. Andrews and Pearson have made us so familiar. It is evident from the cablegram that the Government in the Fiji islands had decided upon immediate cancellation, that they have now altered their decision and intend postponing cancellation. It is to be hoped that the Government of India would throw some light on this change of programme. The public are entitled to view with the strongest suspicion any postponement of the cancellation of indentures.

NEW AUSTRIA.

TO BE RECOGNISED AS AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 8 p.m., Aug. 14.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council has decided to recognise new Austria as Austrian Republic not German-Austria.

AUSTRIA AND PEACE TREATY

PEACE CONFERENCE TO CONSENT TO MODIFICATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. noon, Aug. 14.

PARIS.—It is understood that the Peace Conference will consent to important modifications of the Treaty in favour of Austria, notably as regards the financial and reparations claims and the allocation of the old Austrian debt.

ARCHDUKE JOSEPH.

NOMINATED ADMINISTRATOR OF HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Aug. 13.
Recd. 8 p.m., Aug. 14.

Despatches received in Paris state that Archduke Joseph has been nominated Administrator of Hungary until the national assembly elections.

BELA KUN.

AUSTRIAN GOVT. RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS PERSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 8 p.m., Aug. 14.

BERLIN.—A message from Vienna states that Government has been advised from Paris that it will be responsible for the person of Bela Kun who will be called to account for crimes committed during the Soviet regime.

AMERICAN RELIEF BEGUN IN BUDAPEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 8 p.m., Aug. 14.

PARIS.—American relief has begun with feeding of twenty thousand children in Budapest. This does not involve relaxation of the food blockade of Hungary.

HUNGARIAN SITUATION.

FRENCH PAPERS HOPE FOR SATISFACTORY UNDERSTANDING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SE[illegible]

PARIS, Aug. 13.
Recd. 8 p.m., Aug. 14.

The Havas agency states: Nearly all Paris papers hope for a satisfactory understanding in the Hungarian situation. It is obvious, they say, that the recognition of the Archduke's Government is closely connected with the Rumanian question and it will be necessary to watch the elections suggested by the Archduke.

SITUATION IN BUDAPEST IMPROVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 14.

PARIS.—The semi-official reports from Budapest state that the situation is improving and the Rumanian Government is taking steps to avoid recurrence of acts of violence.

KING'S ENTRY IN BUCHAREST

DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF FRENCH LEGATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Aug. 13.
Recd. 8 p.m., Aug. 14.

A despatch from Bucharest describes the enthusiasm of the population when H. M. the King entered the city. A demonstration was made in front of the French legation and the "Marseillaise," was sung before the Royal Palace.

FRANCO-ITALIAN INCIDENTS IN FIUME.

FINDING FAVOURABLE TO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Aug. 13.
Recd. 8 p.m., Aug. 14.

The Havas Agency states: The commission appointed to inquire into the Franco-Italian incidents at Fiume has sent a report to the Peace Conference. The finding is favourable to France, although Italian susceptibility is not wounded. The commission was presided over by a British General and held 25 sittings examining 200 witnesses.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA August 13.

A Press Communique, dated 13th, says:—All is quiet north of Kabul river. With regard to inter-tribal feud, both Swat and Dir lashkars are reported disinclined to fight. In the Dakka area, there has been much telegraph-wire cutting, of late. On receipt of news that, it had again been cut on the night of 11th, two squadrons of the Kings Dragoon Guards proceeded at 1 a.m., to drive a *mullah* in the vicinity by moonlight. Raiders were overtaken two miles south of the main road. One was killed, and stolen wire was recovered without any casualties on our side. About a thousand Wazirs from Upper Tochi are reported to have taken up positions on the hills in the neighbourhood of Miran Shah. Arrangements are being made to deal with them. Other lashkars are reported in Khaisora Valley. There appears to be friction between Mahsuds and Wazirs owing to some of the villages belonging to the latter, having been raided during their absence in Zhob. Some Wazirs killed women in Zhob Valley. There has been some raiding by Mahsuds and Sherannis on Darajat border.

(Continued from column 5.)

Supreme Council against Rumanian occupation of Hungary, and particularly against the wholesale requisitions of property on which Czecho-Slovakia has a claim.

PRESENT RATE OF EXCHANGE

HOW IT OPERATES TO TROOPS' DISADVANTAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 8 p.m., Aug. 14.

In the House of Commons Brigadier-General Wigan drew attention to considerable expense to which the troops serving at Tiflis and Batoum in Trans-Caspia were put owing to the rate of exchange by the Paymaster being considerably less than the local bank's rate.

Mr. Forster replying stated that the official rate fixed fortnightly was based on the actual cost of currency purchased locally. It was impossible to arrange a similar official and commercial rate on any given day, but variations might be in either direction. He was enquiring regarding the possibility of improving the method. He added that eighty or ninety per cent. of the troops' pay was returned through the Customs and Post offices and both conducted transactions at official rates.

PROFITEERING BILL.

NEED FOR SPEEDY ACTION.

ANIMATED DEBATE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 12.

In the House of Commons, Sir Auckland Geddes moving the second reading of the Profiteering Bill, defined profiteering as "making an unreasonably large profit, all circumstances of the case being known, by sale of an article which was one or one of a kind in common use by or for the community."

Sir A. Geddes emphasised the baneful effects of profiteering, including the creation of social unrest which was materially contributing to disturbance and disorganisation of the industrial life. The workers were discouraged from producing freely because they felt they were lining pockets of the employers. He gave instances of profiteering, in which boots which were purchased wholesale at fifteen to twenty-five shillings, were sold retail at fifty to seventy shillings a pair; also a tender for repairing cottages amounting to £3,500, whereas £2,500 would have provided adequate profit. The Government intended to stop these things.

Sir A. Geddes acknowledged that the present high prices were not entirely due to profiteering. He admitted that there would be great difficulties in administering the Bill, but there would be greater dangers if the position was left untouched. He stated that Ireland was included in the measure.

OPPOSITION TO THE BILL.

Mr. Kennedy Jones moved the rejection of the Bill. He thought it would be ineffective and positively harmful to trade. It would create another vast expensive department which at present was undesirable.

Unionist Rutherford seconded the rejection.

An ensuing debate was animated and the Bill was much criticised, but many supported it because its passage was bound to have a good moral effect by showing that the Government realised the need for a speedy action.

DENIKEN'S RECENT SUCCESSES.

CAPTURE OF KAMISHIN OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. noon, Aug. 14.

The further official details of General Denikin's recent success show that his advance is continuing on greater part of the South Russian front against the considerable enemy resistance.

General Denikin's capture of Kamishin is of greater importance than was first estimated. The captures included eleven thousand prisoners, sixty guns and immense quantities of material.

Two crack Bolshevik regiments were completely shattered. Meanwhile General Denikin's advanced cavalry has effected a junction with the left wing of the Ural cossacks near Eltonskoe, 85 miles south-east of Kamishin. The effect of this junction with the left wing of Admiral Koltchak's army is bound to be great as the united front against the Bolsheviks now extends along whole East and South Russia from Northern Urals to the north-west corner of the Black Sea, and in the latter area only fifty miles separate General Denikin's left wing from the right wing of the Rumanian army along the Dniester.

The captures at Poltava included 136 railway engines, 1,200 waggons, two armoured trains and twenty guns.

POLISH-BOLSHEVIK FIGHT.

REPORTED POLISH CAPTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 14.

A War Office communiqué says the Poles during the last fortnight have been advancing slowly but steadily towards Minsk against a strong Bolshevik resistance. The Bolsheviks, faced by converging movement west and north of the city, counter-attacked heavily on July 30th in both directions with the object of breaking claws of enclosing pincers, but both counter-offensives were costly failures and the Bolsheviks evacuated Minsk which the Poles entered on August 8th.

The Polish offensive north of the Pinsk marsh belt is also progressing.

The Poles have captured Semiavka, Nesvij and Sluck in the vicinity of Mir. The whole Bolshevik position on the Western Russian front is becoming difficult.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS' PROTEST TO SUPREME COUNCIL.

DISPUTE OVER RUMANIAN OCCUPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 14.

PARIS.—The Rumanian Government has not hitherto replied to the Entente's Note with reference to Hungary. The Czecho-Slovak Government has protested to the

(Continued in column 6.)

MADRAS LETTER

NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LESSON OF GENERAL ELECTION

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

As I take up pen to write to you my first letter, the first and obviously most important thing that I feel I should write to you about is the recent Council Election. It marks the culminating event of a reactionary regime which churned up the backwaters of Madras into a seething mass of political excitement and communal intolerance. Lord Pentland came to this country with everything in his favour. As an ex-Cabinet Minister and a Liberal, he was expected to prove a welcome change after Sir Arthur Lawley. But apparently he had spent the best part of his life in his own country and had sought only retirement and rest in this remote part of the Empire: else it is impossible to reconcile his performances here with his attainment and antecedents. A man of quite charming manners, a ready-witted speaker in spite of his thread-bare remarks, a capable President of the Legislative Council albeit his perverse rulings, he would have easily won the hearts of the people if he had shown a little sympathy, if he had sought to see and to learn things for himself. But, no, he did not want to be worried, it was enough for him to know things second-hand, he was content to leave the reins of his administration in the only too willing hands of the local bureaucrats, and when he found himself up a blind alley, his dogged obstinacy led him to persist in his folly and his offended dignity would not permit him to lend willing ears to Sinha suggestions.

Anti-Brahmin Campaign.

And so, alone among the provinces of India, Madras had to go through the turmoil of a bitter election campaign before, I say advisedly, because of the persistent anti-Brahmin agitation that had been engineered by a few disappointed political apostates, encouraged directly and indirectly by the bureaucracy always on the alert to gauge the possibilities of a situation, and allowed to run to unseemly and indecent lengths unchecked. The Brahmin, non-Brahmin, anti-Brahmin Controversy needs no recapitulation here. Its reaction has not been confined to this Province alone. It has proved a handy weapon to the Welbys and the Sydenhams and the self-appointed guardians of the toiling millions. But let me confine myself here to the results of the campaign in this province. The recent Legislative Council elections were largely fought on this Brahmin—non-Brahmin issue, and the non-Brahmins have no reason to feel dissatisfied with the results. Of the 21 elective seats in the Council, we may drop three out of our reckoning—the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the Madras Trades Association, and the Planting Community. These three represent European interests and their representatives form generally a sub-official body except where their own interests are directly affected. A fourth seat, this time, has been captured by another European. The University has returned Mr. Macphail in place of Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, thanks again to anti-Brahminism which would gladly forego both even if a neighbouring Brahmin will keep out—coming to the general Electorates, the Corporation of Madras has returned Mr. Thiagaraja Hottrai—the present High Priest of the "Justice" brand of non-Brahmins; and five of the nine district boards and municipalities groups have returned non-Brahmins. In the five seats allotted for the landholders and zemindars, only one all Brahmin has come in; and to the remaining two seats set apart for the Mahomedans of the Northern and the Southern group, the same two old members have been returned. So that, taking all into consideration, the Elective seats are distributed in the present Council as follows:—4 Europeans, 3 Mahomedans, 5 Brahmins and 9 non-Brahmins. These results have satisfied even that good old champion of non-Brahmin interest, the "Madras Mail" which writes on the election results as follows:—

"If non-Brahmins can achieve so marked a success in the field of political campaigning with only a year's persistent activity, more concerted and strenuous efforts in the future, should be still more fruitful of results. The non-Brahmins have indeed taken advantage of the elections to show what organisation and self-help can achieve in the field of politics. It should now be clear to them that the Brahmin ascendency of which they complained so much in the past, is not wholly insurmountable, and was, as many people believed, due to their former indifference to political work and their unquestioning acceptance of Brahmin leading. We would urge them to pursue steadily the path of gradual steady progress to which they have now determined to devote their energies."

Well, we are glad of the results for one reason also. It knocks the bottom out of the argument for Communal Electorates and Communal Representation in the new Reform Proposals. If with the present franchise, which places a fairly large number of Brahmins on the Electoral Rolls, non-Brahmins with a little cohesion and co-operation among themselves could wrest a majority of the Elective seats or even to them,

(Continued on page 8.)

SINKING OF THE KOWEIT.

ENQUIRY BY MARINE COURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the enquiry regarding the listing of s.s. Koweit which capsized in Bombay Docks on the 18th July was resumed by the Marine Court of Enquiry with Mr. A. H. S. Aston as president, Captain C. F. Osborne, Master of s.s. Circassia, and Captain J. Mitchell, Master of s.s. War Isis, as members and Captain S. A. Morgan, Master of s.s. Muttra and Mr. A. Rattray, Chief Engineer of s.s. Clan Alpine as assessors.

Mr. Bowen, Government Solicitor, represented the Crown, Mr. Caroe, solicitor appeared for the Captain of the vessel, Messrs. Godinho and D'Cruz, pleaders appeared for the Chief Officer, Mr. Acworth solicitor, for the Arab Line Steam Navigation Company and Mr. Little, solicitor, appeared for Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company, contractors to the Arab Line Steam Navigation Company.

CAPTAIN BARNETT CROSS-EXAMINED.

Captain Frederick Longrich Barnett, Marine Superintendent of Arab Steam Navigation Company cross-examined by Mr. Caroe said he asked the Chief Officer to pump out the tanks and asked him when they would be ready. Regarding the coaling he gave no orders whatsoever. On Thursday morning while he was on board no report respecting the taking out of the ports were made to him. He knew on Thursday that coal was coming on board. No coal was put on board on Wednesday. He knew the coal was to go in the lower bunkers. Witness did not know till after the accident that any repairs had been made in the bunkers. On Friday morning he did not see the Chief Officer till after the accident. Witness did not give the order to the Master nor to the foreman, to take out one port at a time. Almost always the order for pumping out the tanks is given by the Master.

Replying to Mr. Godinho, witness said he spoke to Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Companys' men about the repairs. There were 14 ports on each side of the vessel. The ports were the principal item for repairs. He himself did not tell Alcock Ashdown and Company's men to take out one port at a time. He gave that instruction to the Chief Officer in the presence of the Captain, and told him (Chief Officer) to give the same instruction to Alcock and Ashdown Company's men when they came to take the repairs in hand. On the 19th, witness called upon the Master and Chief Officer to give explanation as to the accident. He asked if they were aware that the contractor's men had received the order to open the ports one at a time. He was told that so far as they were aware they (the contractors' men) received that order.

MASTER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Replying to Mr. Acworth, he said, it was wrong that the Master's responsibility ceased as soon as the ship came in the docks. There was no such rule in the Laws of the Sea nor in the Arab Line Company's regulations. He then read a telegram from the builders of the vessel. In the telegram the builders said that 315 tons in the lower bunkers, was stable for the Koweit.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Little.

Replying to Court, witness said, when he went on board on Friday morning, the ship was upright. He further said that the Master was responsible for the safety of the ship. If the Captain objects to the execution of any order from him, then they both consult mutually as to what is to be done. If the Master saw that the pumping out of the tanks was unsafe then his (Master's) duty would be to stop it at once till he (witness) went there again.

MR. STONE CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Samuel Frank W. Stone, 2nd Officer of the ship, cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, said on the day of accident, he did not see Mr. Buswell on board. He saw a tindal in charge of the contractors' men. He conveyed the Chief Officer's instructions as to take out one port at a time to the tindal. He did not hear the Chief Officer reprimanding Mr. Buswell. He saw him speaking something to Mr. Buswell.

MR. BUSWELL.

Mr. Arthur David Buswell, examined by Mr. Bowen, said he was the Foreman of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company. He received official order about the repairs on s. s Koweit, on the evening of 14th July. There was no mention of the ports in the order. The order included the deck repairs and engine repairs. The Chief Officer in the presence of the Marine Superintendent, gave him the information to remove the blind ports and to replace them by glass ports. There were 28 ports in the ship, fourteen on each side. Half an hour after the accident, Captain Barnett told him that he would be responsible for not doing the work properly. Captain Barnett asked him if he had received any instructions about taking out one port at a time. The ports were near the water line. He had never heard that repairs were done under the superintendence of the Chief Officer. On the morning of the 18th of July, he had work in the Captain's cabin. He was there at about 10 a.m. The Captain told him nothing about the ports. He had never heard that that ports were opened one at a time. He said there could be no danger in opening the ports near the water line, without any precaution. He was in the Chief Engineer's cabin, when the ship took a list at 10 o'clock. The Superintending Engineer also, was there. Ten minutes after the list she turned over. He saw Captain Barnett ashore after the accident.

Witness was then examined by Messrs. Caroe, Godinho and Little.

Fakirsab Alisab, a fitter chargeman in the employ of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., then gave evidence.

Other witnesses who were examined, were Mr. Arthur Charles Bowden, Manager of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company, Mr. John Mackmillan Angers, the Chief Engineer of the vessel, who was recalled.

Further enquiry is proceeding.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PROPOSED PROVISION OF A NEW CHAMBER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, August 14.

H. E. the Governor of Bengal has had under consideration the question of providing a chamber of a size and dignity commensurate with the requirements of the Legislative Council of Bengal as it will be constituted after the proposed reforms come into operation. The new council chamber should satisfy the following conditions:—(I) it should be large enough to provide for a council chamber and all accessories demanded for convenience of members, including office accommodation, library, committee rooms, restaurant and so on; (II) it should be worthy not only of its use for legislative council but of headquarters of the Government of Bengal, (III) it should be so placed that there will be room for expansion, (IV) and it should be centrally situated so as to be easily accessible to all who will have occasion to use it. A committee with Sir Henry Wheeler as chairman has been appointed to advise Government in regard to the most suitable site.

"YOUNG COLLEGIATE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following news in your columns on Friday, the 15th instant and oblige:—

This proposed Monthly for students which was to be published to-day, cannot be published until the beginning of the next month, on account of the difficulties, that have arisen on account of the demand of the security, and also as no written permission of the local Government has been yet obtained according to the Defence of India Act (Consolidation) Rules, 1915. The magazine is expected to be published early in September.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. NIMBKAR,
"Young Collegiate" Office,
Sandhurst Road,
August 11.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly insert this letter in one of the corners of your esteemed paper.

By the proclamation issued by the Simla Government, on 1st of August, prohibition for trading with the enemy countries is removed, but, regret to tell you, that on my enquiring at the Post Office, I am told that no such letters will be forwarded either to Germany or Austria, until a resolution to that effect is passed by the Calcutta Postal authorities.

Will you therefore kindly ask through the medium of your paper, why such letter-post in spite of such proclamation may now be retarded?

Thanking you in advance,—Yours, etc.,

TRADESMAN.

Bombay, August 14.

MR. GANDHI'S BIRTHDAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding the proposed celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's Golden Jubilee, will you please allow me to point out the desirability of holding the celebrations on the 12th of Bhadrapad Vadya (21st September next), instead of the 2nd October? Mahatma Gandhi reckons his age, (if he reckons it at all), by the Indian date, and it is also the day on which the members of the Satyagrahshram observe their leader's birthday.—Yours, etc.,

UNIFORMITY.

Aug. 13.

NEW INSURANCE COMPANY.

We learn that before the next week is out, Bombay will see the floatation of another Insurance Company with a Capital of Rupees One Crore divided into a Hundred Thousand Shares of Rs. 100 each. The promoters of the said company are Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co. of Bombay. Among its first directors are the following gentlemen:—

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart.; Mr. A. J. Raymond; Mr. Mangaldas G. Parekh; Mr Dewansaheb Manshingjee Jalah, C.I.E.; the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakerdas, C.I.E. O.B.E.; Mr. Ambalal Sarabhoy; Mr. Kikabhoy Premchand; Mr. S. F. Mulla; Mr. Killachand Devchand and Mr. H. M. Mehta (Managing Director).

The directors and their friends have already underwritten nearly three-fourths of its proposed capital and the remaining one-fourth is left for public subscription. Applications to the extent of over 7 crores (i.e. twenty-too times the subscribed capital) have we are informed, already come in. No prospectus is to be issued and there is no brokerage or underwriting commission in respect of the shares. The company propose to invite Rs. 5/on application and Rs. 5 on allotment. It is not proposed to make any further call at present, but if necessary a call of Rs. 5 will be made after six months. Experts in Insurance line are sent for from England who will look after the management of the company.

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

We have been informed by the Managin Director of the British India Genera Insurance Co., Ltd., that no further applications shall be received or considered for the shares of this company, as the amount already applied for far exceeds the amount to be offered to the public.

AMRITSAR TELEGRAPH OFFICE CASE.

JUDGMENT DELIVERED.

4 SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

FOUR ACQUITTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the Special Tribunal in the Amritsar Telegraph Office case, in which eight persons were charged with the offences under section 121 I. P. C. for sacking the Amritsar Telegraph Office on the 10th April and attempting to murder Mr. Pinto, Telegraph Master. Four were sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of property, and four were acquitted.

MADRAS LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

then it naturally follows that with an enlarged electorate where the Brahmin proportion will be very much reduced, the non-Brahmins will carry everything before them, so that if anybody wants protection by communal representation it should be the Brahmins and not all the rest of the community lumped together into a hitherto unheard of community, the non-Brahmins and we are thankful too in a sense to Lord Pentland for having forced this election on Madras at this juncture as it will help the Reform Committee to grasp the true bearings of the problem.

The non-Brahmins have not merely scored in the elections but their strength has been considerably augmented by the nominations since announced. There are only two Brahmins in the dozen names announced and barring one European and one Anglo-Indian there are 8 non-Brahmins left or if you will remove one Mahomedan from this non-descript community there are seven *pucca* non-Brahmins. Lord Willingdon deserves to be congratulated for his welcome departure of increasing the body of non-officials and reducing the official nominations to the barest minimum. One may not see eye to eye with him in *the quality* of his nominations but still the principle he has had in view deserves recognition. If we come to analyse the nominations, we find due representation has been given, to the Anglo-Indian community, the Roman Catholic community, the Protestant community, and last but not least, the Panchama community besides providing for the mercantile and other interests. Including the Governor-in-Council, the official seats in the new Council number only fourteen, while the non-official seats have risen to 33.

And this takes up to the next important question, viz., the quality of the Council and the talents of the members returned. Perhaps it would be just as well, if I note down the names of the new Councillors for purposes of present and future reference.

1. Dewan Bahadur P. Thiagaraja Chettiar; 2. Rev. E. M. Macphail; 3. C. V. S. Narasimha Raja; 4. K. Venkatappaiya; 5. Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Naidu; 6. P. Siva Rao; 7. W. Vijiaraghava Mudliar; 8. B. V. Narasimha Iyer; 9. V. Madhava Raja; 10. Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanujachariar; 11. Rai Bahadur T. M. Sivaganam Pillai; 12. Raja of Pithapuram; 13. Raja of Ramnad; 14. B. Venkatapati Raja 15. T. R. Ramachandra Iyer; 16. Khan Sahib H. A. H. Quassim Sahib Bahadur;; 17. Yakub Hassan Sahib; 18. Khan Bahadur Ahmed Thambi Maricayar; 18. Sir Gordon Fraser; 20 T. H. Thonger; 21. J. A. Richardson; 22. T. P. Ammainotham Pillai; 23. M. C. Raja; 24. M. D. Devadass; 25. Dewan Mahadur T. Desika Chariar; 26. H. G. Mitchell; 27. Rao Sahib M. C. T. Muthia Chettriar,; 28. Dr. N. Muhamud Usman of Negapatam; 29. Rao Sahib P. Numberumal Chettiar; 30. Zamindar of Parlakimidi; 31. Raja of Bobbili; 32. T. Richmond; 33. Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao (South Canara).

Doughty Champions Unseated.

A perusal of the above list will show that many doughty champions of the popular cause, men like M. Ramchandra Rao, A. S. Krishna Rao, K. Rama Iyengar, T. Rangachariar, have not found a seat in the new Council. The notable non-Brahmins, N. Subbrayalu Reddai, and K. Chidamaranatha Mudaliar have been unseated; and even good old Kesava Pillai could not poll enough votes for a seat in the Council. Not merely do we not find well-known public men in the Council, but many of the new Councillors are to use a sporting phrase, *dark* horses. Except for V. K. Ramanujachariar and B. V. Narasimha Iyer, none of the old staunch fighters are there. Kondo Venkatppiah is a valuable addition to their party. T. R. Ramachandra Iyer, although not yet listed to any party is a man of out-spoken temperament and independent views and can therefore be reckoned on ar occasion to do his bit. Mr. Yakub Hassan's views are well-known. Among the non-Brahmins, the "Justice" party has scored heavily. P. Thiagaraja Chetty, T. M. Sivaganam Pillai T. Balaji Rao Naidu, Raja of Pithapuram, Raja of Parlakimidi, M. C. Raja, all belong to the "Justice" party, and some more of the rest, whose views have yet to be gleaned, join their ranks. The Raja of Ramnad, P. Siva Rao, Narasimha Raja, Venkatapati Raja, may all be reckoned as mild moderates. Taken as a whole, I must confess to a distinct fall in the quality of the Council, though its extent can only be gauged after one or two sessions. There are fewer lawyers and more businessmen than heretofore, but it remains to be seen, how far this will prove an advantage. Although the number of official seats has been diminished, it is my impression that there is not much chance of officials being out-voted, considering the many discordant elements and the large non-descript body among the non-officials. The non-Brahmins who have cried themselves hoarse for political power, have now the majority in the new Council and it remains to be seen what account they are going to give of themselves. They are in a sense on their trial and I do hope that now they are in power, they will learn to drop their old jealousies and new animosities, and truly and well represent the people in the Council. It is a pity that Dr. T. M. Nair, the apostle of the New Faith, has not been spared to see the triumph of his cause for his was the brain-power at the back of the new movement and it is quite on the cards he would now have seen the absurdity of his claeims for communal representation for the largest body in the Presidency and helped to direct the new force to some constructive programme; and I hope the lesson will not be lost on Lord Pentland and Sir Alexander Cardew, who evinced keen anxiety for the cause of the non-Brahmins.

Well, the first session of the new Council meets to-morrow and the business, as might be expected is mainly formal. There is, however, one item in the agenda which deserves notice and will, I hope, be considered in all its bearings. I refer to an amendment in the Rules of the Council after clause 13, which the Hon. the Advocate-General proposes to move, viz., "that the business of the Council shall be conducted in English, provided that the President may in his discretion permit any departure from this rule." It will be remembered that a few months back the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narsimha Iyer got up in the Council and started speaking in Tamil, on a resolution and that Lord Pentland ruled him out of order. It was pointed out at the time that the President of the Council had no power to do this and that it was an arbitrary exercise of his discretion. The Government have apparently seen the truth of this contention with the result that this amendment has now been tabled on the agenda. The question of the desirability of making a rule on this subject as well as the larger question of having proceedings in vernacular in the Council, have been well-threshed out in the newspapers and if I remember right, the "Bombay Chronicle" also had something to say on the subject. Let us see what the non-Brahmins, who specially represent people the vast majority of whom do not know English, have to say on the subject.

The Informal Conference.

This Conference of leaders of different schools of politics, me yesterday at Dr. Subramanian's bungalow with Sir P. S. Sivasami Iyer, in the chair. The invitations were restricted to a few prominent men. The Madras Liberal Leaguers were, I learn, much in evidence, and Mr. Arundale, the organiser of the Round Table Conference was of course there. Mowlana Abdus Subhan, the Secretary of the Moslem League and Muhamud Sadulla Badsha Sahib, one of the Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committee, were present, Messrs. Kasturiranga Iyengar, T. V. Venkatarama Iyer, T. V. Gopalasami Mudaliar, C. Raja Gopalachari, and B. V. Narasimha Iyer, it seems, represented the Nationalist body. The object of the Conference, as Mr. Arundale has time and again laboured to explain, was to find common ground among the leaders and concentrate action thereon. While some thought more of the reforms than the rest, there were other questions at issue, vital to the future of India, on which common action might be taken to secure better results. For example, there was the Rowlatt Act, the Punjab trials the Press troubles, the Swadeshi movement and last but no least the Declaration of Rights. It should not prove difficult to find common ground on any or all of these. It was with a view to arrive at the G. C. M. —the greatest common measure—among the leaders that this Conference was convened. Although I was myself rather sceptical of anything coming out of it, having regard to the personalities and divergence in views, I was most disagreeably surprised to learn that the Nationalists left the Conference at an early part of the proceedings. The Conference was, of course, private and I cannot, therefore, give you a precis of the proceedings, but I do not think I shall be divulging any state secrets, if I mention that the Liberal Leaguers, were averse to carry on an agitation for the inclusion of the Declaration of Rights as a fundamental part of the Reform Bill. They admitted the necessity, but feared, it would delay the passage of the Reform Bill and prejudice its success if we started an agitation for same. I cannot understand this reasoning? What boon is it if you have make-believe reforms or not while you have not the elementary rights of citizenship. The question of the Declaration of Rights has passed the academic stage. We have seen it in all its grim reality in the Punjab tragedies; and yet our worthy Liberals hang on like a limpet to the Reform Bill. They are still wedded to the theory of a bird in the hand and are determined to hang on and make sure at least, shall I say, of the tail feathers. If men can't agree on this vital issue, where else is agreement possible, and if possible what is at worth!

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

MR. M. R. MEHETHA wants the matriculation examination of the Bombay University to be held twice a year.

MR. P. R. LELE, referring to the letter recently published with regard to Postal Inefficiency says that the matter must be searchingly enquired into.

SEWRI WADALA STREET SCHEME NO. 57

MEMORIAL TO MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

In the course of a memorial submitted by the Secretary of the Bhoiwadi Residents' Committee to the Municipal Corporation on Sewri Wadala Street Scheme No. 57, it is stated:—

"I have been instructed as the Secretary of the Bhoiwadi residents Committee to approach the Corporation with a request to inform the Improvement Trust not to acquire the whole of Bhoiwadi village but to acquire if necessary only those properties that may be coming directly in the road lines and to exclude altogether the acquisition of Hindu sacred temples, mosques and Christian churches, etc.

The compensation in such cases is generally given on the valuation of the properties but most of the building of the Bhoiwadi being occupied by the landlords themselves or in many cases where they are rented the rents are charged very moderate with the result that the valuation of the property at Bhoiwadi is very low comparing the valuation of the same kind of buildings at other places and therefore the compensation that may be given to Bhoiwadi people will be very low and will not enable a single landlord of Bhoiwadi to purchase with the same even a plot of land in the vicinity of their ancestral residents of over 4 to 5 hundred years.

The Bhoiwadi landlords have not gone for profiteering in rents as will be seen from present valuations of the buildings and for their kindness to the tenants they may not be allowed to suffer in compensation based on these valuations.

It would not be out of place I think to inform you that most of the property holders of this locality are the decendants of one or two big families and have spread themselves over the whole of the Bhoiwadi and adjoining villages. They assist each other in time of adversity as well as in prosperity and if they are made destitute of their Homes it will be really impossible for them to get a suitable piece of land to accommodate all, not to speak of the question of building structures thereon at the present time.

I have the honour to request the municipality to go through these wholesale acquisition of properties very carefully and to insist upon the City Improvement Trust to acquire only those properties that may come directly in their street schome and to ask the owners of the remaining properties to improve them as per health officers directions."

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was good rain during the week in the Presidency. Rainfall was somewhat heavy in parts of Sind, the Surat district, the Konkan, Savantvadi and Mahi Kantha. Standing crops have been damaged by heavy rain in parts of Karachi, Sukkur and Surat districts. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops is in progress in some districts. Fodder-supply is insufficient in Nawabshah and Cutch. Situation is improving with green grass, which is now available everywhere. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle is in fair condition. Supply of water for drinking purposes and for irrigation is sufficient. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

The report on Scarcity and famine is as follows:—There was good rain during the week in the effected districts of Gujarat, in the Nasik and West Khandesh districts and in the Rewa Kantha Agency, and slight in the remaining districts of the Deccan and in the Bijapur district. Kathiawar also had good rain, but it was not properly distributed. The standing crops were generally in good condition except in parts of the Deccan where they are withering for want of rain. Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district and in parts of the Poona district. Pillage works continue in the Ahmedabad district only. One test work is still open in the Poona district and one in the Palitana State of the Kathiawar Agency. The numbers of persons on the relief works on the last day of the week ending 9th August, were 19,366. The number of dependants were 12,243. The numbers on the village and test works were 1,985 and 340 in the British districts. The numbers on the relief, village and test works continue to decrease, the figures for the previous week being 22,293 2,066 and 398. The numbers on gratuitous relief, including the village servants in the affected districts in the British districts, have also decreased substantially from 75,446 to 68,400. The people on relief works are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. No marked increase in mortality and crime is reported. Public health is generally good, except for slight cholera in some places. No wandering or emaciation was noticed. There is no appreciable fall in the prices of food-grains, which continue to be high. Cheap-grain shops are still working in several districts. Takavi is being freely distributed. The supply of water is sufficient. Green grass is now available in sufficient quantities almost everywhere and the condition of cattle has much improved.

The total subscriptions for new Indian loan upto 11th instant, were Rs. 13,24,12,500 inclusive of Rs. 69,16,800 in shape of war bonds.

YORKSHIRE COAL STRIKES.

OWNERS AND STRIKERS IN CONFERENCE.

RESUMPTION OF WORK RECOMMENDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, August 12, (noon).
Recd. 11-45 a.m., August 14.

An abortive conference took place to-day between Yorkshire coalowners and strikers at Leeds. The owners emphatically refused to continue discussion until the men resumed work.

LATER.

The Yorkshire Miners' Council has recommended the men to return to work. It is understood that this virtually ends the strike.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

POLICY OF DIRECT ACTION POSTPONED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. noon, Aug. 14.

The conference of the Triple Alliance passed a resolution to-day, that in view of the changed conditions as well as changed attitude of the Government towards the proposals of the Triple Aliance, the latter's policy of direct action should be postponed.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY OF DIAMONDS.

FIND ON GOLD COAST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. noon, Aug. 14.

An interesting discovery of diamonds was made on the Gold Coast last February. The stones occur in shallow quarts gravels near the village of Abomoso, sixty-five miles Northwest of Accra. The stones which have been found are small, averaging approximately thirty to standard carat. They are mostly of good quality, clear and colourless. Many are perfect crystals. They vary in value from ten to twelve shillings per carat for smaller grade, 17/6 per cent. for medium grade and thirty shillings to 32/6 per carat for larger grade. This is for mixed samples including all qualities of the stones. Some of the larger stones are worth seventy to eighty shillings per carat.

Upwards of six hundred diamonds have been found merely by panning. Sufficient work has not yet been done to prove the economic value of the discovery.

FRATEL COURT-MARTIAL.

DENIAL OF SPECIFIC CHARGES.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 8 p.m., Aug. 14.

The Fratel courtmartial was continued tolday. Accused cross-examined stated that hospital arrangements were entirely directed by a brutal doctor named Conus who cruelly illtreated and even assaulted the prisoners. Accused denied the specific charges against himself. He admitted putting bogus numbers on the graves. In order to facilitate sending of reports to England, none bore identification numbers. Accused said that the dead were unclothed. There was no burial service, although he later succeeded in arranging some funerals. He did everything possible for patients. He explained that much lower mortality among the Indians compared with the Europeans was due to the former living on atta which they were enabled to gather also. They were more acclimatised. Conus died of pneumonia at Bagtabe last year. The men in the hospital lay in a filthy state, but he was powerless to remedy this. After witnesses were heard for the defence the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

PRINCE OF WALES IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

ACCORDED ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT ST. JOHNS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. noon, Aug. 14.

St. Johns.—The Prince of Wales landed at nine this morning and was accorded enthusiastic reception along two mile route to the city. The streets were decorated with triumphal arches.

The Mayor and the Chamber of Commerce presented addresses of welcome.

The Prince lunched at the Government House, the guests including members of the Government and many officials.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd visited the College of Engineering, Poona, on Wednesday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the Cowley Fathers Orphanage at Y[illegible] on Wednesday morning.

H. E. the Governor has called upon the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to elect a member to represent the Chamber on the Council in place of the Hon. Mr. S. J. Gillum whose resignation has been accepted by His Excellency.

THE EXCHANGE SITUATION.

WANTED INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' VIEWS.

The Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Indian Currency and Exchange Committee, London, states:—The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association desire to submit their views on the exchange and currency questions which are now being considered by your Committee.

2. It is an indubitable fact that the war has seriously disturbed not only the various pre-war systems of exchange and currency in vogue in the countries of the belligerents but in those of the rest of the world, inclusive of India. My Committee presume, however, that so far as India is concerned those effects will be fully investigated and reported upon by the Currency Committee and they therefore confine their observations to the modifications that may be required to meet possible future variations in the price of silver and to the general policy which Government might adopt in order to ensure a stable exchange.

3. I am to observe at the outset that it would be hazardous at the present stage to forecast with any degree of confidence the possibilities of silver in the near future. It is not yet known with anything approaching accuracy what may be the ultimate world's demand for the two precious metals, not only for purposes of reparation and reconstruction but for fresh industrial development and enterprise. It is problematical how far the countries, England, France and the United States excepted, which during the pre-war period were users of gold, would be able to resume gold payments. The annually decreasing production of gold has been considerably exercising the minds of financiers and economists. It is questioned whether the supply from the existing mines will be found sufficient to recuperate all destroyed industries. It has even been asserted that gold monometalism is at an end. The poverty of the ruined belligerent States will prevent their being in a position to spare the means of acquiring gold in bulk when prices are normal. It is further averred that in the near future a larger use of paper money will be inevitable. If these statements so generally made, could be postulated, it stands to reason that in practice the value of all paper money will be based on the value of silver. Anyhow it is reasonable to assume that gold will grow scarcer, (unless new productive mines are soon discovered) leading to a high premium which will forbid a condition of free gold currency and was to be witnessed during the pre-war period, specially from 1898.

My Committee are therefore of opinion that it is of the utmost practical utility in the first instance to ascertain:—

(a) What is likely to be the actual visible supply available of the two metals;

(b) What are the immediate prospects of the production of gold and silver from the existing mines; and

(c) What is to be approximately the amount of paper currency, convertible or inconvertible or both, circulating not only in England or France, but in the continental States, now reconstructed or under reconstruction.

DIFFICULTY OF GOVERNMENT.

4. Without a fairly correct knowledge of these crucial data it is not possible to offer any definite opinion on the lines on which Indian Currency should be firmly placed. My Committee understand that the difficulty which has for some months past been experienced by the Government is in reference to the dearer price at which considerable quantities of silver for coinage have had to be purchased. Paper Currency had to be expended to meet both the requirements of the State in connection with the war here and in England, and those of trade owing to prices of staple commodities having considerably risen. On 7th April, 1918, the gross circulation of notes was 93.04 crore rupees with a metallic currency of silver and gold in this country of only 10.94 crores or 11 per cent. In the following June silver coinage had run down dangerously low, creating great apprehension, though it was fortunate that there was about 19 crores of gold and about 2.49 crores of silver under coinage. Fortunately at the end of August of that year the Government was able to replenish their dwindling stock of silver and bring it up to 11.18 crores with a gold backing of 20.52 crores. The process of increasing silver in all its forms has steadily gone on since, *pari passu* with further expansion of notes from time to time, so that on 30th June last the gross circulation of notes was recorded in the official return at 162.76 crores to back up which there was metallic currency and bullion to the amount of 62.17 crores, equivalent to 38 per cent. Thus the dynamics of Indian State Currency so far clearly indicate the larger quantity of silver that has to be necessarily purchased to meet the growing requirements of the country. Silver prices, meanwhile, owing not only to the larger demand of India and China but of other countries also, have moved considerably higher. Silver advanced to 43¼ pence per oz. and Government was obliged to fix the exchange value of the rupee in gold from 16 to 17 pence. That was the beginning once more of unstable exchange. The stability which was fondly imagined would continue for years gave way before the force of events. Later on, say on 11th April 1918, the Rupee value had had to be fixed at 1s. 6d. and recently at 1s. 8d. Thus the previous stability has been greatly disturbed, and it is problematical when Indian Exchange may again attain stability under the new monetary conditions the war has brought in its train.

5. The difficulty of the solution lies in reconciling the requirements of an adequate metallic backing with a stable exchange. No doubt, it is conceivable, nay probable, that in certain circumstances the two factors may prove antagonistic. For the purposes of further providing metallic currency for the requirements of the State my Committee venture to suggest the removal of the embargo on silver and gold imports. It is notorious that for months past no sooner silver is coined and put into circulation than it disappears to a very large extent with the net result that notes particularly in remote districts and towns, can be encashed only on paying a premium. This exaction of premium by shroffs and others was naturally the subject of more than one interpellation at the last two meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council. Such a situation is indeed most embarrassing. My Committee admit that it would be embarrassing to any country however rich. There is a very confident belief among the masses that the scarcity of silver would, later on, lead to a still greater enhancement of the metal. If they were hard hit for years after the closure of the mints when their silver possessions were reduced 50 per cent. by a stroke, they now think that the contrary may happen and silver may come back to its own and recoup them for the losses. The belief is not unnatural. This my Committee take to be the chief cause of the rupees so swiftly disappearing soon after their being put into circulation. Were the embargo removed there is not the least doubt that the secreted hoards would to a considerable extent come back into circulation. It is, however, apprehended that the effect may be to increase the price of silver, but my Committee are of opinion that after a few weeks, adjustment would take place and silver would find its own natural level of price consistent with demand. Meanwhile with the release of rupees, as the effect of the removal of the embargo, Government for some time will have no need to be in the market for any silver, and inasmuch as India is the largest consumer, it is reasonable to suppose that with a subdued demand, prices may fall. If, again, at the same time the Government take the wise precaution of putting a fair amount of one rupee notes into circulation there is every probability of silver reaching a fairly normal level.

WANTED INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

6. To decide on a par of exchange which will not operate with injustice or hardship on the one class or the other is a matter, which cannot, in the opinion of my Committee, be solved offhand. Modern exchange, which is the result of modern international trade imperatively demands an International Exchange Commission. Any other isolated method of determination will prove unsatisfactory and liable to violent disturbances whenever there is a conflict in the value of the two metals wrought by economic world factors. From this point of view it is highly expedient in the monetary interest of the world at large that a ratio should be fixed by international agreement that shall operate without dislocation and without any injustice either to creditor or debtor nations—a ratio that can be practically worked with little interruption such as the one that was in force for well nigh five hundred years prior to the demonetisation of silver by Germany and other States. There can be no permanent solution of the difficulty which faces the Indian Government at present until an International Commission is appointed, able to fix a ratio between the two metals which can ensure stability. To offer any constructive policy during the present period of financial and economic transition can hardly be decisive. At the best only a tentative method could be suggested till the transition period passes away and the world of trades and industries regains normality created by postwar conditions. The tentative suggestions my Committee venture to offer are as follows but at the best it is felt they can only be in the nature of palliatives.

7. The crucial point which has to be borne in mind for the purpose of stabilising exl change is to bring to an irreducible minimum so far as it is possible and practical the purchase of silver for the requirements of Government from time to time. The removal, to a limited extent, on well defined conditions, the embargo on gold will also, my Committee believe, go some way to achieve the same object. The balance of trade which debtors to India have to adjust can be adjusted by means of gold bullion. Japan and America are the chief countries which can be easily made to adjust their balances by this method. Government might buy all this gold bullion which may come at certain prices to be specified, and give in exchange gold bullion certificates of a negotiable character that may be encashed only at the pleasure of Government. Thus with gold having a free circulation but leading to no bazar speculation, the need of silver should be greatly obviated, while trade itself would in no way be disadvantaged or inconvenienced. My Committee do not suggest that such gold certificates should be issued to other than recognised or licensed bankers and merchants. There cannot be, under these conditions, any repetition of the undesirable and embarrassing speculative phenomenon that was witnessed when Government allowed gold to be issued from the Currency Office in Bombay. On the other hand, there is in every way a probability of this mode of adjustment of large mercantile and banking transactions becoming popular. There will also be the chance of considerable economy being attained in the use of the metal.

8. The extensive use of gold certificates in the United States is well known and familiar. The method is suggested only as a last resort. But if the experiment is to be tried, it is to be hoped that it will be given so far as possible a fair chance of its utility being properly tested. In connection with this subject of gold my Committee would recommend that a greater part of the gold which is kept in England on account of Paper Currency Reserve might be brought to India unless Government consider it an obvious advantage to allow it to remain where it is as was well pointed out by Mr. Clayton Cole in his evidence before the Chamberlain Commission.

A SOUND POLICY.

9. My Committee cannot refrain from expressing their strong opinion on the continuance of the sound and healthy policy pursued by the Government for years past, namely every expansion of notes in future, as in the past being fully backed by metallic currency. It is the ready convertibility of notes into rupees which has been so wholly contributory to the financial credit and prestige of Government in a country where they have to provide metallic currency for the domestic economy of millions of the illiterate masses. There should never be any deviation from that tried policy. Inconvertibility of notes would be highly disastrous to that credit and prestige. Neither should there be any tampering with the existing coinage. Having regard to the fact that at a very rough estimate India possess 400 crores of rupees it would be exceedingly unwise and most uneconomic to make any change whatsoever in the fineness and standard weight of silver coins or to allow to go into circulation coins of any new design. India must be rigidly kept free from the operation of Gresham Law.

10. Lastly, my Committee desire to point out that a high rate of exchange has proved from past experience to be generally prejudicial to the sound and healthy progress and development of textile industries, especially cotton, in this country. A reasonably low rate of exchange consistent with normal conditions of silver in the near future, is much to be preferred. Of course, in the present unsettled economic condition of many a State in the world it would be premature, my Committee repeat, to say what rate of exchange would be deemed reasonable. That will ultimately depend on an accurate ascertainment of the potentialities of the production of the two metals with settled financial and economic conditions of the world. The key of the situation must inevitably lie in the rate which may be fixed for stabilising exchange. That being the crux of the question my Committee are of opinion that the rate should be such, bearing in mind all existing world factors of silver, as shall make it possible for the Government of India to import metal, for the coinage of rupees otherwise than at a loss.

SHARE IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

MRS. BESANI'S PLEA AT SOUTHPORT.

Mrs. Besant, who addressed the delegates at the Southport Labour Conference, as "Comrades of long ago and of to-day," said she and the other members of the deputation from India asked for the help of the Labour movement in gaining from Parliament the Home Rule which the Labour Party had declared was India's right. They accepted Home Rule by stages, but it was for the people of India to say they were ready for each stage. There were only two ways from serfdom to liberty—the way of Reform and the way of Revolution. India pleaded with the British nation to help her to reforms which would avoid revolution. It was vital that they should have some share in the central government of India. Mr. Montagu's Bill did not give them that. When Britain said she was going to fight for freedom, India sprang to her side. By the passion of her enthusiasm then Britain could judge of her disappointment to-day, for India had an autocracy still, the last autocracy in the world, and there was no date for the ending of it.—"The Times".

A CAPITAL LEVY.

Mr. Snowden moved a long resolution at the Southport Conference on national finance. It began by stating that, as the financial burden left by the war is a serious hindrance to industrial and social reconstruction, it is essential that there should be a thorough overhauling of national finance and a drastic reform in methods of taxation. It declared that during the war private profiteering has been rampant and huge private fortunes have been made by private exploitation of the national situation.

It condemned the methods, adopted by successive Governments, to finance the war by borrowing at high rates of interest, and it demanded:—(1) an equitable system of conscription of wealth, with exemption for property below £1,000; (2) heavier taxation of land wealth, incomes and profits; (3) abolition of all taxation on food, and exemption from taxation of incomes under £250; (4) that national taxation should not be used for protective trade purposes, as protective tariffs enhance the cost of living and benefit the profiteers; (5) discontinuance of restrictions on imports; (6) revision of land taxation in order that all unearned increment of values should go to the State; (7) the establishment by the Government of a national bank for national services; and (8) the State acquisition of the means of production, transport and distribution.

Mr. Snowden declared that the burden of the cost of every previous war had fallen on the working class, and unless the Labour movement bestirred itself the same consequence would follow this war. Thanks to the policy adopted by the present and preceding Governments in the last five years our National Debt was now £8,000,000,000, or one-half of the total wealth of the country at the outbreak of the war. The interest on this debt amounted to at least £400,000,000 a year, or more than twice the total taxation revenue of the country before the war. To meet this and current expenditure they would have to raise certainly not less than £800,000,000 a year, and probably £1,000,000,000, which was equal to one-half of the whole national wealth actually produced in years before the war. This situation was almost wholly due to the bad financial policy of successive Governments. Before the war they could borrow at 3 per cent., but their first War Loan carried 50 per cent. more interest. No wonder that "The Times" described it as the most admirable combination of patriotism and pocket ever offered to the moneyed classes.

Mr. Snowden dealt *seriatim* with the demands embodied in the resolution. He explained that the proposal for a general levy on capital was not recommended as a permanent part of the financial machinery of the country, but merely as a means of meeting an exceptional financial situation. He warned the Labour movement to beware of the sinister attempt now being made to reimpose Protection by secret backstair methods.

Opinions of the Day.

Insult Added to Injury.

"Young India":—And however much we may be grateful to Sir Edward Maclagan for the clemency he has exercised, we cannot overcome the feeling that the clemency in the way it has been exercised, is an insult, no doubt unconscious, added to injury. The issue in the case of these leaders is one of innocence *or* guilt, not one of *more or less* guilt and therefore not one of more or less punishment. If they are innocent—and the public have no doubt they are—they should be set free at once and honourably discharged. If they are guilty they must be allowed to pay the full penalty of their guilt. The present position is neither honourable for them, nor for the public who respect them as leaders.

The Grand Committees.

"The Commonweal":—It will thus be seen that the Grand Committee is a terrible power hanging like the Sword of Damocles over the unfortunate Legislative Council. But in the latest Despatch, the Government of India even go to the length of paring the already attenuated hair. Instead of a Grand Committee representing 40 per cent. or 50 per cent. of the Council they proposed a Committee varying in strength in the different Provinces and Presidencies. Thus, in Madras, the Grand Committee is to be 28 per cent., in Bombay, 31 per cent., in the United and Central Provinces, 30 per cent., in Bengal, 33 per cent., in the Panjab, 37 per cent., in Bihar and Orissa, 32 per cent. They then proceed to make the Grand Committee a purely official machine by placing upon it *all* officials who are serving on the Legislative Council—adding a varying, but microscopic, number of nominated non-officials to make up the necessary majority of one over the elected members.

A Suggestion.

"Ditcher in Capital".—Sir Norman Macleod has been saying nasty things to the people of Bombay for not responding more generously to the appeals for founds of the local branch of the Society for the Protection of Children in India, of which he is the President. During the past year only a paltry sum of some seven thousand five hundred rupees was received in subscriptions, which drew from the Chief Justice the scathing remark that "it was a disgrace to men who are always ready to form associations and Societies to protect their own interests." It is easier for the great judicial mind to be thus exercised over the legal and moral responsibilities of well-to-do community than for the community to realise what those responsibilities are; the word "protection" is somewhat vague to the lay mind, and perhaps the purposes of the Society are not sufficiently understood. This much at least may be said for the Bombay people. Voluntary workers too are badly needed by the Society, and it is suggested that the ladies of the city, European and Indian, who did so much in the past for war charities, should offer their services. The suggestion is significant from the bearing it has upon the agitation to include the latter in the Reform Scheme

Poor Man's Burden.

"The Ceylon Independent":—And such exploitation takes place when while a few rupees are refused to improve the educational system of the country (which is what the permanent population asks for most) princely sums are given away to the higher classes in the Government Service. This country is indeed having reconstruction. It is based on the vicious principle which Germany preached, viz., that the supermen at the apex should be supported by the labour and the hardships of servile populations at the bottom which should never hope to rise above that stage. It is a complete reversal of the glorious tradition of British administration of the colonies. Mr. Peiris happened to speak of taxation in connection with a larger subject, that of political reform—why we need it. The present system of taxation is one of the reasons. Its folly, its partiality, its lack of the true British spirit of fairplay throw a lurid light on bureaucratic methods and no true-hearted Englishman nor Ceylonese should be content till such methods are wiped off the face of the earth as unworthy of Great Britain.

WILLINGDON COLLEGE AT SANGLI.

CHIEF OF SANGLI DONATES RS. 75,000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, August 13.

Shrimant Appa Saheb, Chief of Sangli, has contributed Rs. 75,000 towards the building fund of the Willingdon College at Sangli. He has already spent about Rs. 15,000 for the repairs and additions to the buildings temporarily given for housing the College. Thus the Chief Saheb's total contribution comes up to Rs. 90,000.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY, is the

ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA where

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

SALE REDUCED RATES. SALE

YOU are always pleased to find out an advertisement with such headings because in it you see an opportunity of purchasing your requirements at the lowest rates.

YOU know this simple fact that no one can sell any article without profit. Your looking after an opportunity of a sale, proves that you find every day rates much higher.

But how delightful you would be when you know that there is one place where the rates are always the lowest—rates which you cannot find elsewhere and these rates are fixed.

This place is the biggest Store where you can get anything and everything of your requirements, which would be made by your own expert countrymen.

Come to the **BOMBAY SWADESHI STORES—the cheapest, biggest and oldest Swadeshi Stores,** at its Head Office—BORI BUNDER, TIMES' BUILDING, **Bombay,** or at any of its Branches; see the grand display of enumerous articles, compare its prices and you will find that these prices are so low as if here is a

PERMANENT CLEARANCE SALE.

LARGE STOCKS

OF

SHOVELS, FORGES
BELTINGS, PACKINGS
BRASS & COPPER TUBES
ROPES, OARS, CANVAS
ASBESTOS GOODS
ACIDS, CEMENT,
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES
IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE

SHIPCHANDLERS,
RAILWAY,
MARINE,
MILL & GIN
STORE
SUPPLIERS

Ebrahim Mahomedally & Co.

368-370 Abdool Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"CULTURE." Telephone 789

REGINUS

To sufferers from bodily fatigue, prostration, loss of memory, energy and manly spirit, constipation, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and other troubles Reginus acts like magic.

"REGINUS" builds up the tissues of the Nervous System and gives tone and potency of the whole System. Bottle Re. 1.

"ASWAVIN"—An ideal tonic for both brain workers, and for those who have work physically to a great extent. Bottle Re. 1/12.

EXT. JAMBOLAN, Liqd.—This elegant preparation contains the best therapeut properties to check quickly high specific gravity, excessive urination with thirst and troublesome symptoms of Diabetes. 4 oz. Bottle Re. 1.

INDIAN BLOOD MIXTURE—Syphilitic or mercurial poison, sores, ulcers, blotche uptions are promptly cured with it. Bottle Re. 3.

ASTHMA with dry cough, sticky phlegm, heavy perspiration, lightness of chec and all troublesome symptos are relieved promptly and cured radically. Bottle Re. 5.

For free prospectus of various drugs and chemicals apply to—

RANAGHAT CHEMICAL WORKS RANAGHAT BENGAL.

SOLE AGENTS:—

B. G. JACK & Co.

Office and Showroom Victoria Building, 15, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY PUBLIC SERVANT.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

C. A. .. Lobo
vs.
The King-Emperor.
(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Shah).

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Balakram, Sessions Judge of Satara.

The appellant was charged under sections 409 and 477 (A) of the Indian Penal Code with criminal breach of trust as public servant and with falsification of accounts. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one day and to pay a fine of one thousand rupees, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months.

THE FACTS.

The facts are these:—

The accused Lobo was a Range Forest Officer of Patan in the Satara District, and as such had charged of several forests, including the reserved in Rasati. In the forest of Rasati, several trees were cut down in 1916, and it was estimated that the wood would fetch at least Rs. 375 at Rs. 7-8-0 per stack. In the accused's diary, for the 28th March, 1915, it was noted that no more than Rs. 5 per stack were offered for the felling of the previous year; and that the bid being lower than the sanctioned rate could not be accepted. The accused recommended a postponement of the sale. Apparently the difficulty in the way of selling Rasati wood at the estimated price did not diminish as time went on, and the felling of 1916 log on the ground till September, 1917, in serious danger of deterioration. The accused then with the verbal permission of Mr. Gilbert, sold the wood without an auction. On 21st September, 1917, an entry was made in the cash book showing the sale of this material for Rs. 375 to one Vithal Babaji, at Rs. 7-8-0 per stack, and the usual receipt in favour of this man was prepared. The prosecution alleged that this entry was false the sale and the receipt being bogus, and the money being paid by the accused himself. It was further alleged that the accused sold the wood to Sakharam Joti and others, at Rs. 12 each. Rs. 9 and thereby he realized Rs. 573-8. The amount was kept by the accused himself and thus he caused a loss to Government of Rs. 198-8-0, the difference between this amount and that he credit in the cash book on the 21st September.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence was that the sale to Vithal was genuine, that the accused had no concern with the subsequent sales to the Mahars, and that whole case had been got up by Mr. Ardeshar Master who investigated the matter departmentally.

The Sessions Judge observed that the counsel for the defence urged that the findings in the case did not constitute a criminal offence, but only departmental irregularities. The accused had been directed to sell the stacks so as not to cause loss to Government i.e. at Rs. 7-8-0 a stack—the payment by him of this price on the 21st September satisfied the Government demand; having been divested of its ownership over the stacks, Government had no right to recover the profit made by the purchasers by subsequent sale. He did not accept that view of law. The property was entrusted by Government to the accused's care, and he was bound to deal with it with reasonable diligence and perfect honesty. This he did not do, and made a personal profit of nearly Rs. 200 by making false entries in his account book. He held that such a profit was fraudulent and that the accused was guilty of the offences against him.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Chakernarayen with Mr. Nadkerni appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

MESNE PROFITS.

CONSTRUCTION OF A DOCUMENT.

Sardar Ganpatrao Sultan Mahurkar (original defendant) vs. Sardar Anandrao Bajisaheb Mahurkar.
(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. N. K. Bapet, First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona, who allowed the execution to proceed.

The facts of the case are fully given in the following judgment of their Lordships.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—

"The plaintiff sued to recover mesne profits for 4 years and 3 months making a total of Rs. 2,540-12-6 under a decree in his favour of the 9th June 1915. That decree directed that he should recover from the defendant Rs. 1,700-10-0 and the costs to the extent of the claim allowed, and that the plaintiff was also entitled to recover mesne profits in respect of his share for the period from the date of suit which was 1st April 1911 to the date of delivery of possession or until the expiration of 3 years from the date of the decree whichever event happened first. The plaintiff has recovered the decretal amount and costs, and in the present darkhast he sought to recover the mesne profits from the 1st April 1911. The defendant pleaded payment in full, and he produced a receipt which after reciting the decree and the payment of the decretal amount and costs, and also the payment of Rs. 1,700-10-0 as the plaintiff's half share from the date of suit to the date of decree, namely 9th June 1915, contains these following words "Nothing remains due from you as to our half share in the above decree No. 158 of 1911. This receipt is given in writing on one anna stamp." The plain meaning of that is that nothing remained due under the decree on the date of the receipt, viz., 27th January 1916. It was contended by the plaintiff that because there is no mention of any remission of mesne profits after the expiration of 3 years from the date of the suit, therefore the receipt did not really mean what it said. But that is an argument which does not find favour with us. We can only give a document under the ordinary rules of construction the plain grammatical meaning of the words, and if a party signs a document of this nature in the form in which this document appears we can only hold that it means what it says, namely that at the date of the document nothing remained due under the decree to the party giving the receipt. In my opinion therefore the decision of the learned Judge in the lower Court was wrong and the appeal must be allowed with costs.

Mr. B. K. Mehendale appeared for the appellant.

Mr. D. R. Patwardhan, for the Respondent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 15TH OF AUGUST, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1344-18—Mehta D and L, Messrs J Ramdas and Co a firm v Messrs Chakalbhai Moolji a firm, Soonderdas and Co. Part heard.

102-17—Madhowji K and Ch. Waghji Ramdas and anr v Cooverji Madan, Purnanand and Club.

1354-18—Matu J and M, Haji Mahomed Taki Dhedusi v Thacker Mathuradas Manji Valji, Mulla and M.

1275-18—Payne and Co, H J Billimoria and Co a firm v Sardar Saheb Jhanda Singh, Malvi M R and Co.

1363-18—Mans H M and Co, Bai Yeshwantbai v Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandari and anr, Little and Co.,

1353-18—Payne and Co, Ganeshdas Devidas and Co a firm v Dinsha Namdar and Co a firm, Mulla and M.

1074-17—N C Dalal, Nanalal Morarji Dave v Nakrabhai Juthabhai Shaw and Co, M B Chothia.

1148-18—Mulji and Tha, Vinayack Shantaram Pandurang v Radhabai widow, Daph F and D.

CHAMBER BOARD FOR FRIDAY THE 15TH AUGUST 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1352-19—Patell & Ezekiel, Mirzamal Gajanand a firm v. Sakerbhai Motilal.

1288-19—Jehangir & S, Sundalal Sukhlal v. Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS) LIST A (ATTORNEYS.)

SUMMONSES IN COMMERCIAL CAUSES FOR DISPOSAL.

2377-19—Mehta D & L, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy v. The Alliance Trading Co. a firm, Merwanji K & Co., 8-8-19.

MISCELLANEOUS SUMMONSES.

1361-17—Jehangir M & S, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn v. Mahomedali Abdulla Rajkotwalla, 4-8-19.

140-15 & 771-15—Surajmal & Co, Maniram Radhakisson v. Shri Vallabh Nathalal & anr, 5-8-19.

455-17—Surveyor & Co., Caesar Vaz & ors v. Hormusji R. Umrigar, D J Mantri, 1-8-19.

588-17—Soonderdas & Co., Hinduji Krishnaji Kasturchand Umaji & ors, 11-4-19.

2130-19—Dharamsi & Co., Abu Baker Oosman v. Govra Miya Bapu Javli, 2-8-19.

S C Cf 771-11357—19—Payne & Co., The Indian Manfg Co. Ld. v. Hormusji P. Fardunji & ors, 4-8-19.

234-19—Surveyor & Co., Evelya Vaz widow & ors v. Rajaram Tookaram, D J Mantri, 4-8-19.

887-19—Vachha & Co., Messrs Ramsikhdas Brijmohanlal a firm v. Messrs Sadiram Ratanlal a firm, Rustomji & G, 5-8-19.

999-18—Dastur & Co., Raghawji, Mulji Ajma v. Kahavalal Mohanlal Desai & ors, G B Pandya, J O 26-7-19.

1674-19—Daphtary F & D., The Russa Engineering Works Ld. v. Parekh Bros & Co., 7-8-19.

1552-19—Patell & Ez, Sha Kanji Khodidas v. Vora Saraalli Mulla Tyeballi, Mulla & M., 8-8-19.

698-19—Mehta D & L, Ramdas Girdhardas a firm v. Jesangbhai Chunilal a firm, Purnanand & Cl 8-8-19.

1277-19—Captain & V, Munshi Mahomed Ali Tungakar & ors, v. Haji Sulleman Saleh Mahomed, Payne & Co., 8-8-19.

D S 2327-19—Pandia & Co., Gaganan Nana v. Jayakar Babulji Nana Jayakar & ors, 5-8-19.

FOR DISMISSAL (IN COURT.)

1793-18—Payne & Co., Purshotam Tokersey v. Bhimji Miraj & anr, Madh K & Ch, Bhai K & G.

900-19—Ard H D & Co., Rustom Ardeshir Ashburner v. Kaikhusroo Muncherchand Timbulji Madon, In person.

1414-19—Dubash & Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Banshidhar Shivprasad a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

1442-18—Merwanji K & Co., Nurudin and Salebhai a firm v. Cawasji Framji & Co. a firm, Mans. H M & Co., Part Heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

1905-19—Payne & Co., Jetha Dewji & Co. a firm v. Vyas Narbadashanker, Mugatram.

1337-18—Mehta D & L, Messrs J Ramdas and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Vallabhdas Naranji a firm, Bhimji and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1342-17—Soonderdas & Co., Mohanlal Jalamchand v. Kasturchand Kallianmal, Khanderao L & M.

546-18—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Radhakisson Ramjivan a firm, Jamsedji R & D.

1513-18—Bhaishanker K & G, Vassanji Sons and Co. a firm v. Ramchandra Ramvallabh a firm, Payne & Co.

1168-18—Daphtary F and D, Joharsing Dolatram a firm v. Ratilal Lakmidas a firm, Purshotamrai & Co.

82-18—Dastur & Co., Damji Dharsey and ors v. Ratanchand Dayachand & ors, Daphtary F & D, Motichand and D.

819-17—Edgelow G W & Co., Gulabchand Avichaldas Bhavgar v. Fakirchand Solehagchand Sircas, Daphtary F & D.

278-17—Vachha and Co., Messrs Girdharlal Balabux a firm v. Sheobux Suvalal, Raghavaya N & Co.

1028-17 Vachha and Co., Bai Durga widow v. Shrinivas Shivchandrai & anr, N C Dalal.

210-18—Unwalla P & P, Ruttonsey Premji v. Prangovind Shivprasad and ors, Bhai K & G, Raghavaya N & Co., Nanu H & Co.

417-18—Metha D & L, Pedro Rego Fourtado v. Vallabdas Nathabhai, Shroff and D.

1021-18—Mehta D & L, Messrs P M Goolmahomed and Co. a firm v. Messrs G Molini & Co. a firm, Jamsetjee R & D.

1311-18—Matubhai J & M, Khoja Mahomedalli Koochak v. M Mahomed Ahmed Shiraze a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

1606-18—Tyabji D & Co., M Ratilal and Co., a firm v. Purshotamdas Haridas a firm, Metha D & L.

1547-18—Puranand & Co., Messrs Vireshwar Ramji a firm v. Sha Harakhchand Rupchand a firm, Soonderdas & Co.

476-18—Bhai K & G, Mangoomal Jethanand a firm v. Ratanchand Gulabumal & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

S C Ct 1604-20879-18—Girdhardas Harakhji and anr v. Chhagonlal and anr, Jamsetji R & D.

S C Ct 1110-20925-18—Bhimji and Co., Abdullabhai Mahomeddalli & anr v. M A Palherni, Metha D and L.

1309-17—Payne & Co., Abdul Hussein Tyebally v. Vohra Miya Saheb Jeewabhoy Cumroodin & ors, Mer K & Co., Jam R & D, Edg G W & Co., Little & Co.

12-18—Jam R & D, Essabhai Shaik Heptoolla v. Abdul Hopsein Tyabally & ors, Payne & Co., Edg G W & Co., Mer K & Co.

In Re Arbn Act IX of 1899, Payne & Co., Abdul Hussein Tyebally Rangwalla v. Ajabshaw Mulla Abdul Hoosein & ors, Parties Concerned.

556-18—Madh K & C, Dhanji Mowji a firm v. Vallabhdas Naranji a firm, Bhimji & Co.

915-18—Edg G W & Co., Gangaram Chhabildas a firm v. Manilal Parbhalal a firm, Daph F & D.

PINJRAPOLES.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Y. N. Marathe, Veterinary Inspector, Poona, makes the following interesting suggestions for the improvement of Pinjrapoles in this Presidency:—

The present famine through which the Bombay Presidency is at present passing has been one of the most severe of its kind. Owing to the world-wide war the prices of the necessaries of life had already gone very high. To add to these calamities the rainy season of 1918 was very poor. No grain was grown. No fodder was available. People could earn somehow their livelihood by earning daily increasingly high wages. Grain from different parts of the country and even outside India could, in spite of the difficulties of shipping, be brought home to the people through the benign efforts of our Government. The Bombay Central Famine Relief Committee could place in the hands of District Committees large amounts for human relief. Local efforts to collect funds for the same purpose were made. Government and private bodies had done their best to relieve distress amongst the masses. Cheap grain shops have been opened. Free distribution of clothing was undertaken. Medical help, in spite of the severe strain on the profession on account of war, was made available to the labouring classes on relief works. All these efforts mitigated the calamity to a great extent. The effects of famine were therefore not so very terrible as to cause mortality by starvation amongst the people. But what about the cattle, which are the mainstay of agriculture? Theirs' was a very pitiable case! No sooner rains failed, grazing lands were found barren. All available stock of fodder was consumed, and fodder scarcity commenced to be felt from October 1918. Agriculturists kept only as many animals as they could afford to feed. Working bullocks as usual had the preference. Government also found out, that there was no sufficient fodder at their disposal to meet the demands of the poor agriculturists all over the country. All grass at the Government fodder depots was therefore made available for plough cattle only at Rs. 15 per 1,000 lbs. though Government had to pay Rs. 28 for the same. The people therefore had to sell away their surplus cattle viz. cows. The cattle markets were crowded and for a month or two cows were sold cheaper than fowls. The religious sentiments of the people prevented them from selling their cows, as, in the cattle markets butchers were the only customers. Thousands of animals were slaughtered by them either for beef or for their hides. Later on there was not so much demand for beef and in villages carcasses skinned were to be seen being fed upon by vultures and dogs. Owing to long continued starvation the animals use to sit and die on the spot. The Mahars who otherwise would have been hard hit have made fortunes over the hides of these animals. People who were fond of their animals and whose religious sentiments came in the way of their selling cows prudently sent them to local Pinjrapoles. New Pinjrapoles were opened by religious and philanthropic bodies. Rich, charitably disposed persons undertook to take care of cows with what little fodder they could command. The existing Pinjrapoles were crowded. Admission had to be refused in many cases. The existing Pinjrapoles had no storage of fodder to meet the increasing requirements. Government Depot grass was not available to them. All this led to a very heavy mortality amongst cows which were the mothers of the future bullocks. By this time the working animals too were starving but as the Rabi crop was expected to give some fodder, agriculturists held on parting with their working animals for some time. After harvesting the Rabi crop it was noticeable that the new fodder was also insufficient. People became quite hopeless. No help to save their cattle from starvation was coming forward. The Government Agricultural Department made experiment on prickly pear and as a result of their experiments the use of such fodder was advocated all over the country through the agency of Government Departments, official and other influential bodies. The uneducated classes being conservative in nature did not take to this method of preserving their cattle from starvation. Cattle markets were again full. Working bullocks which could not otherwise be had at Rs. 50 per head were sold for a few rupees. The state of affairs was so alarming that the Government thought it fit to open cattle camps in several places. The attendance at these camps was not what it should have been. The Agricultural Department sent its subordinates to various cattle markets to purchase famine striken animals, fed them with a view to sell them to agriculturists. Similar efforts were made by the District Famine Commitees which were mainly financed by the Bombay Presidency Central Famine Relief Committee. All these efforts on the part of Government and private bodies have not been sufficient to meet the live-stock requirements of the agriculturists. It is even feared that lands will remain uncultivated for want of bullocks. This is the greatest misfortune that the poor ryots have to face. India has to depend upon live-stock for its agriculture.

COWS' MILK.

Cow's milk is a commodity which a very few people can afford to have. The poor and middle class people have been living without these necessaries of life. Children are not getting sufficient milk for their nourishment. The child mortality has increased. There is no vitality left in the people and they easily fall victims to epidemics like influenza. The cattle have died of long continued starvation and the people will fall prey to all diseases new and old for want of strength to resist the effects of infective diseases. This is the vital truth and every one who has studied the situation understands it. To counteract these evils it is necessary that some practical means must be found out. The country must have cows to give milk for the nourishment of children and invalids and bullocks for purposes of tillage. The civilized implements of agriculture are no doubt very useful though beyond the means of an individual agriculturist with small holdings. Artificial manures have their values but cow-dung and urine have their own importance. Milk supply of great cities is a problem which is not easily to be solved, but some efforts to a solution of these problems must be made by those who can do so. And who are much individuals or societies at the present moment? The class of professional breeders of cattle is diminishing. Pure-bred cattle of different types are very difficult to be had. Indian cows specially those in the Bombay Presidency are poor milkers. The aim of breeding cattle should be the production of a class of animal, the female of which would be a best milker whilst the male would be a most efficient draught animal. It is evident therefore that the breeding of dual purpose animal should be undertaken by the well-to-do cultivators who are difficult to be found in these days. The development of a profitable dual purpose animal from any of the Indian breeds of cattle is the work of generations working on scientific principles, consistently, intelligently and persistently. The agency of effecting this is very difficult to point out. The necessity of continuity is very great. Government institutions cannot do this indefinitely and are not expected to meet the demands of the whole country. Unless breeders' associations are formed with some definite ideas, no noticeable improvement will appear. The only agency which could therefore undertake this work with reasonable expectations of accomplishing marked results can be found in the *Pinjrapole Societies* which have been scattered over all the places in the Presidency. Every Pinjrapole has its own funds, buildings and grasing lands. The present famine has also given them a number of cows. Each Pinjrapole has at present 100 cows as the lowest minimum. The idea of Pinjrapoles was to afford shelter and food for the aged, ownerless and maimed animals. But things have now changed. In Pinjrapoles a number of animals which would be productive of good bullocks or milk are to be seen being neglected. Mismanagement is the order of the day. The local merchants of each place levy a tax amongst themselves and funds are swollen from year to year. A local committee is formed and the management is entrusted to a man who probably knows a little reading, writing and a little accounting. The members of the committee do not look to the proper management on economical lines and in times of famine the inmates of Pinjrapoles are considered a source of burden in as much as they consume fodder which would otherwise have been useful in saving the lives of many useful animals outside. Very few aged, starving and maimed animals are to be seen. The object of this note is not to discourage or dissuade Pinjrapole people from their charitable and religious sentiments. A part of the Prinjrapole may by all means be reserved for such purposes. But the other fit animals that are being kept uneconomically must give the institution something in return.

WANTED CENTRAL INSTITUTION.

To do all this a very strong movement must be set on foot. Just as there is Permanent Central Famine Relief Committee in Bombay so also a Central Pinjrapole Committee should be formed, with Bombay as headquarters. All the local Pinjrapoles in the Districts should be affiliated to this Central institution. All funds must be amalgamated. Local Committees should be appointed to look after the management of the institution in their charge, to collect funds from local merchants and philanthropic persons. A paid staff consisting of a highly educated and interested person as a Manager on a substantial salary and Veterinary Surgeon as Superintendent of the institution to look to the health of the inmates, carry on breeding etc., and an Agricultural Graduate to look after production, preservation and economical use of fodder, should constitute the superior staff of the institution. The menial staff should consist of a clerk, a peon, and other menials and sweepers to look after the animals. The Agricultural Graduate, the Manager and the Veterinary Surgeon should have full powers to carry on experiments and improvements as they deem necessary. The local committee should sanction the budget framed by the Manager and keep a general control over the institution. On no acount they should be allowed to interfere with the professional working of the paid staff. A number of Agricultural and Veterinary Graduates will come forward to take up this work and retired officers of the Revenue Department can be employed as Managers. Pinjrapoles are situated all over the Presidency in different districts where different breeds of cattle are found. Cross breeding experiments with a view to produce a dual purpose animal can be carried out. The bullocks that will be produced in such institutions will supply the needs of the locality. The daily milk-yield can be sold locally. Stable manure can be usefully employed in lands which will be devoted for producing fodder of different kinds. Fodder storage can be tried after meeting the demands of the Pinjrapoles. Every Pinjrapole ought to be able to supply thousands of pounds of milk and hundreds of bullocks every year. The surplus fodder at the Pinjrapoles can be sold to the agriculturists with profit in times of scarcity. Every Pinjrapole should have two branches *i.e.*, one branch should be specially reserved for animals that fall under the category of Pinjrapole principles. For others Pinjrapoles should fix up a limited number they can keep for breeding. New Pinjrapoles on these lines should be opened in every Taluka Station. In short a Pinjrapole Department managed by the people, for the people and with the help of the people, should be started to give an impetus to cattle breeding industry in the Presidency. Pinjrapoles, if successfully managed on the above lines, will form good depots for cattle breeding and dairying.

FALSE DECLARATION OF "DESABAKTAN."

ACCUSED FINED RS. 100.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

His Worship Rao Sahib S. N. V. Rajachar passed orders to-day, in the case in which S. Dandapani Pillay stood charged with having made a false statement in connection with the declaration of the "Desabaktan", under the Press Act. His Worship held that the case was clearly proved and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default, to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

Ingersoll

"RADIOLITE"

Watches tell the time day and night without the aid of artificial light.

You have to know the time at night as well as by day. Indoors — out-of doors—at night — you want to know how long you have till train time—till bedtime!

Every night when you sleep you need a watch that keeps awake — that tells the time instantly, clearly, in inky darkness.

Buy a 24-hour-a-day Ingersoll Radiolite. The Radiolite hands and figures glow brightly as long as the watch lasts. You can always see Radiolite time.

Waterbury "Radiolite."
A jewelled watch, dependable in every way.

Only Ingersolls are Radiolite watches, and every

GENUINE Ingersoll WATCH HAS THE NAME ON DIAL

which is the guarantee of reliability and accuracy.

Ingersoll "Radiolite."
A reliable watch for general use and hard wear.

There are a number of Ingersoll Models from Rs. 45 down to Rs. 10, sold by stores and shops throughout the world.

If any difficulty in obtaining, send for Illustrated Catalogue to:—

INGERSOLL WATCH CO., LTD.,
170, Regent Street, London, W.1, England.

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the *signature in White*

Lea & Perrins

on the *Red* label, and see also that the *name* **LEA & PERRINS** is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the *original and genuine Worcestershire* and not one of its many imitations.

Exhaustion

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is still the finest "out of condition" remedy known to the world.

For over 50 years, this sterling medicine has been the companion and friend of those residing in tropical climates, and is still without an equal.

All who suffer from:—

NERVOUS DEBILITY.	LACK OF VIGOUR.
DEPRESSION.	NEURASTHENIA.
DISORDERED STOMACH.	EXHAUSTION.
MALARIA.	DYSENTERY, Etc.

Find a true friend in Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne. Every user of this world famous tonic, quickly expresses joy in vigorous health hitherto unknown. The whole nervous system is restored and full virility is imparted to body, brain and nerves.

For over half a century this unrivalled nerve tonic has been prescribed by physicians throughout the world. Phosphodyne taken in aerated water is the best "half peg."

Dr. Lalor's

Order Dr. "Lalor's Phosphodyne to-day.
Prove by test.

Phosphodyne

Is obtainable from Chemists and Stores everywhere.

BABY COLEMAN.

"Altogether brighter and happier"

161, Cambridge Road,
Seven Kings, Essex.

Dear Sirs,

My baby seemed to be quite healthy at birth, but being unable to feed him I tried different foods at various times. At first he appeared to be making progress, but after a few months it became evident he was wasting, and I was advised to try Virol. He soon began to pull round, and in a short time made considerable weight. This satisfactory progress has continued, thanks to Virol, which has built up his strength, making him a splendidly sturdy little fellow. In view of the gratifying results obtained, I do not hesitate to recommend Virol whenever the question arises of the best alternative food for baby.—Yours truly, G. C. COLEMAN.

For tiredness, nervous exhaustion, and sleeplessness take Virolised milk three times a day. (A teaspoonful in half-a-pint of warm milk.)

VIROL

VIROL, LTD.,
148-166, Old St., London, E.C. 1
British Made & British Owned.
S.H.B.

Hints about Baby

EACH meal for Baby should be freshly prepared and given at a temperature of about 100°F. Use a feeder that can be easily and efficiently cleansed. Never give Baby a "Comforter" which infects the mouth with germs, and spoils its shape.

The Food must be conveyed into Baby's mouth without fear of germ contamination and at a proper rate of flow.

The Allenburys Foods

are easy to prepare, free from germs, and provide complete nourishment; the 'Allenburys' Feeder the simplest and best.

MILK FOOD No. 1 From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 From 3 to 6 months.
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

RESHARPENED

Gillette, Clemak, Auto &c. Re. 1-8 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick Blades As. 4 each. Razors As. 8 each. All Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, Sharpened, Toilet Re. 1-4 each Horse Re. 2-8 each. Elec. troplating done. MATHEWS & Co., 68, Medows St. (Op. Sarapezevala Bombay)

INVALUABLE for your HEALTH'S SAKE.

WILKINSON'S

Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.

HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

GUJARANWALA LEADERS' CASE.

DEWAN MANGAL SEN'S DEFENCE.

The following is the written statement of Dewan Mangal Sen, one of the accused in the Gujaranwala Leaders' Case, who was sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of property and whose sentence has since been reduced to two years without forfeiture of property:—

I came to Gujaranwala on 24th April, 1908, as Managing Director of the Hindustan Assurance Co. I am still in charge of the Company. It has numerous branches at important stations in India, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Meerut, Benares, Jubbulpore, Karachi, Srinagar, Indore, Chitagong, Lahore, Peshawar, Nagpore, Poona, besides several agencies at different places. It has on its directorate at the Head Office as well as other Branch offices well known persons, both of Indian and European communities, some of whom are members of different Provincial Legislative Councils, knights and holders of titles from His Majesty's Government (Ex. A.).

The said Society is purely a business concern and not a profit-making body and is doing immense benefit to the public at large in India. The Society has paid over 14 lakhs of rupees in death claims during the last nine years. The Society has under my control and guidance continually contributed large sums to various War Funds and invested substantial amount in War Loans. Several employees of the Society were induced by me to join as recruits and at my suggestion the Society even offered a contribution of Rs. 75,000 to the Punjab Aeroplane Fund, which subscription, however, being subject to certain terms was not accepted by the Government. Still a sum of Rs. 1,000 was paid on this account. (Exs. B, C, D, E, F, and G).

As regards myself I have never been a politician all my life nor have I ever taken part in any political gathering. My main work has all along been in the domains of religious, social and educational activities. My personal record of loyal services is quite remarkable and I should say, I stand second to none in that respect in the Punjab, giving due consideration to my position and status in life. I have spent almost a lakh of rupees in promulgating, preaching and advancing the cause of loyalty. Some of the important items I detail below:—

(a) To commemorate His Imperial Majesty's auspicious visit to India, I founded the King George Hindu High School under a European Headmaster, Mr. (now Captain) M. J. Macdermott, B.A., C.I.E., formerly of St. George College, Mussoorie. This school is being solely maintained by me up to date and after deducting the income from fees and Government grant it has cost me Rs. 63,200 till 31st March, 1919. (Exs. H., I. and J.). The remarks of H. H. the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Deputy Commissioner and Inspector of Schools, in regard to my work in connection therewith are also appended herewith. (Exs. K. and L.).

The contribution made to the War Loan and other War Funds by the staff of my school and the students amount to Rs. 3,145. (Ex. M.).

(b) That I invited prize essays on loyalty, paid decent prizes to best writers, got them printed at the "Times of India" Press, Bombay at a cost of Rs. 1,750 and circulated this handsome pamphlet broadcast free. Besides numerous Press reviews, both by Indian and English Press, I received about 500 letters of appreciation and congratulations from Lord Lansdowne, Lord Curzon, Lord Clivewignam, Lord Minto, Members of the Viceregal and Provincial Councils. Chief Commissioners, Commissioners, Directors of Public Instruction, Deputy Commissioner and other gentlemen of high status in life. A copy of this pamphlet has already been filed. Spare copy herewith.

(c) I contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Lady Hardinge's Charitable Fund as *Sirwana* on the providential escape of his Excellency Lord Hardinge when a desperate attempt was made on him. (Ex. N., his Excellency's letter).

(d) I contributed Rs. 1,219 in all to the Imperial War Relief Fund, worked as Secretary, District Relief Committee and collected over Rs. 40,000. My services in this connection were made special mention of by the Deputy Commissioner, both at the public meeting and also to the Commissioner of the Division. (Exs. O., P. and R.).

(e) I contributed Rs. 10,000 to the Aeroplane Fund and served as a member of the local Committee. (Exs. S. and T.).

(f) I was sole founder of a class for training dressers in the Gujaranwala Dispensary for services overseas during the war and paid Rs. 1,750 in maintaining it. His Honour the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer made special mention of my services in that connection in his Durbar speech at Gujaranwala on 8th August, 1917. (Exs. U. and V.). Letter of appreciation from Colonel Handley, I.M.S., and a certificate containing vote of thanks No. 140, dated 27th February, 1917, acknowledging my valuable services to the ambulance work in India were given to me.

(g) I contributed Rs. 10,000 to the War Loan through Phoenix Life Assurance Co., Calcutta.

(h) I contributed Rs. 500 to the Y. M. C. A. War Emergency Fund through Col. Bailey, Rs. 400 to the Red Cross, Rs. 175 to the Comfort for Indian Soldiers' Fund, Rs. 425 to Dady Aitchison Hospital Committee, Rs. 158-8 to "Our Day" Fund and Rs. 55 to District Coronation Durbar Committee as a scholarship to Isher Das Recruit, Punjab Double Company, Rs. 325 and Rs. 110 to miscellaneous funds organised in connection therewith. Total Rs. 27,000.

In addition to this I supplied a recruit, Isher Das, for the Punjab Double Company and 21 recruits for the Indian Defence Force. My son-in-law Bhim Sein is working with the 6th Division Labour Corps for over four years now.

In addition to this I convened a number of meetings from time to time and delivered speeches on loyalty. I am a member of the District War League. In my paper the "Punjab Chronicle", I never allowed anything to appear which was at all prejudicial to the interest of the Government. In fact articles on the subject of our duty to the Crown were occasionally printed and published.

I have laid foundation-stones of about half a dozen Sanatan Dharam High Schools in the province. I am a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and Commerce of England, Royal Meteorological Society, East Indian Association, London, besides being a Freemason. I am connected with various public religious, social and educational movements, local and provincial as President, Trustee, Secretary or Patron.

I am also the Trustee of Bharat Dharam Mahan Mandal, an all-India organisation of Sanatan Dharam Hindus, of which Maharaja of Darbhanga is the President (*vide* papers enclosed). I am the Trustee of the Rishikul, Hardwar. I was given the title of Punjab Rattan in 1915 at the Maha Adhiyesa, Benares, in an assemblage of over 10,000 people including many ruling Chiefs. I wanted to raise my school to the status of a second grade college of which Maharaja of Kashmir agreed to lay the foundation-stone. The scheme had to be given up owing to the strong competition of the Khalsa College already established.

I maintain a free public library at Gujaranwala and for it subscribed to over 42 periodicals, all of a loyal type and newspapers. I have always contributed liberally to educational and religious movements.

Not only in the Punjab, but also in other provinces, I am known as a staunch supporter of British Government and a philanthropist and I cannot be a party to anything that may savour of disloyalty, much less sedition or revolution. Messrs. Dewan Tek Chand, I.C.S., Hamilton, I.C.S., and Kennedy, I.C.S., who were the Deputy Commissioners before Col. O'Brien took over charge always held me in high esteem and fully appreciated my work and worth. Messrs. Bowring and Tomkins, Superintendents of Police, were similarly good to me.

From the time Col. O'Brien took charge of Gujaranwalla district, I have been constantly absent from the station having been on tours of business all over India. It was decided by the Directors and shareholders of my Company to shift its Head Office to Bombay to extend its utility and work, which accounts for my absence from the station. An application is pending before the High Court, Lahore, which was to have been heard on the 25th April last, but which owing to my sudden arrest on 15th April has had to be adjourned. As such I have been very busy making arrangements for the transfer and therefore I have had no chance to meet Col. O'Brien. Thus I am afraid I have been made a victim of misrepresentation. Like everybody else I have also got my enemies at Gujaranwala and this fact is on record as I submitted a detailed note to this effect to Col. Hamilton, I.C.S.

I was away to Dhulia and Indore from March 5th. The Sanatan Dharam people of Gujaranwala wanted to give me a farewell address as I had given up their presidentship and had also arranged to entrust the future management of the King George Hindu High School to their hands, as my further stay at Gujaranwala after the sanction of my transfer application was almost an impossibility. They fixed 7th, 8th, 9th April for this purpose, *vide* Exs. and sent me a telegram to Indore to reach Gujaranwala in time. My business did not permit me to leave Indore so abruptly and I therefore enquired if the dates could be postponed. Having received a reply in the negative I left Indore *via* Nagda-Mathra Line after interviewing his Highness the Maharaja of Indore on the 2nd April at 5 p.m. At 6-30 p.m. on the same day a telegram was given to me by the Stationmaster, Mathra, on my arrival there, herewith enclosed, informing of the postponement of the dates of address fixed for 7th, 8th, 9th at Gujaranwala. (Exs.). I could not make up mind what to do. However I reached Gujaranwala after 12 noon on the 5th April. I did not, in fact could not stay at Delhi as alleged, as I arrived at Gujaranwala quite in time. Up to 5 p.m. I had no knowledge of any meeting when Bhagat, approver, came to my house and wanted me to attend the meeting, where I reached after the proceedings were commenced.

There are six High Schools for boys and six for girls at Gujaranwala and two libraries, a fairly large number of educated people in the town, 4,500 are school children of different classes. Almost the major portion of the town knows one or the other vernacular languages. Urdu, Hindi and Gurumukhi papers are subscribed in large numbers and they are thus generally posted up to date. The question of living is a very serious problem in these days of dire famine, for ordinary people and hence no pursuasion however strong it may be can force anybody to close his shop for days together as it touches his pocket so seriously.

I had no knowledge of the meeting of the 12th, I joined the local District Congress Committee soon after it was formed at Mr. Bhagat's pursuasion, but I was out of town constantly and remained on tour for months. I did not attend more than one or two meetings in all. On the 12th at about 5-30 p.m., Lala Manohar Lal called at my office and informed me of the meeting and urged me to attend as certain important question with regard to the election of delegates, change of subscription and the election of office-bearer, were to be discussed and determined upon. He left me with this message and I went to the meeting at 6 p.m. All this was done; as soon as this was over a few gentlemen from Mandi came and said, we were indifferent and expressed dissatisfaction at our attitude of non-interference policy and left. The meeting also dispersed.

I have had no special grievance against the Government throughout and there is no reason why I should change my career so suddenly and spontaneously as to encourage and be a party to such a dangerous weapon as conspiracy and thus to mar my career of life for ever.

It is understood that Colonel Frank Johnson who administered martial law at Lahore. Brigadier-General R. P. Ridgaway, who formerly commanded the 33rd Punjabees, and Colonel Beard, I.M.S., have gone on a mission to the Frontier to report fully on medical and general arrangements made for the troops.

The Eastern Electric Light and Power Co.

EMPIRE BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

(Established 1891)

Telephone No. 595.

Telegrams: "EASTLIGHT"

Sole Agents for

"STIGLER'S" Lifts.

Contractors for Complete Schemes for Lighting and Power on the latest and Best system.

All Electrical Machines, Pumps, Fittings, Ceiling and Desk Fans, Lamps and Accessories kept in large stocks.

Electric Passenger and Goods Lifts supplied, erected and maintained.

All sizes of Electrical V.I.R. Wires and Cables, Soft and Hard Drawn Bare Copper Wires always in stock.

Five "TIGLER" Make Electric Passenger and Goods Lifts erected at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL in year 1900.

Placed First

in order of merit by doctors, nurses, and mothers, throughout the world; prescribed by British doctors for 35 years; used in British military and civil hospitals and convalescent homes; ordered by the British, Indian, Canadian and Australian Red Cross, etc.

This is the record of

BENGER'S Food

for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged.

Different from other foods and most highly nutritive. Invaluable in illness and convalescence.

From "*A System of Diet and Dietetic*" (p. 220).

"Benger's Food is in my opinion the most valuable proprietary food on the market."
"It is a valuable food in typhoid fever, gastric and intestinal troubles," etc.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:
BENGER'S FOOD LTD. — Otter Works, — MANCHESTER, England.
BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A.) 90, Beekman Street. SYDNEY (N.S.W.) 117, Pitt Street.

The Antiseptic Throat Paint

(Gargle and Nasal Douche)

is a tried remedy for Prophylaxis and treatment of Influenza, Sore Throat and Specific Fevers.

Sold by:—

V. C. Dastur & Co.,
Princess Street,
BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"OLIVINE"?

Why use adulterated ghee, when you can obtain a highly refined,

ABSOLUTELY PURE

vegetable cooking oil?

"OLIVINE"

has been chemically certified to be wholesome and pure.

Try it—Obtainable wholesale from:—

McDowell & Co., Ltd.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

ACHES and PAINS

SOON VANISH
UNDER BRISK
RUBBING
WITH
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief.

Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Rs. 2-12-0.
POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA.
Obtainable only from
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
116, Juma Masjid, Market.
BOMBAY No. 2.

CAUTION

to Chemists, Druggists and Public at Large. British Sanatogen can be had from the undersigned.
Messrs. NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co.,
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY 2.

Digitized by the Digital assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Rs. 5

WILL BRING TWO BEAUTIFUL SETS OF

32 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOYS

Well polished and coloured

and COSSI SILK

High grade of Suiting piece, size 3½ yds × 54 in.

Complete for one Suit, Rs. 8 per piece.

Pure Silk Chadar, lining borders Rs. 12 per pair.

Pure Satin Silk Saries with fancy lace or borders suitable for Ladies

Price Rs. 15 per Saree.

Order from

The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.

BENARES CITY.

RINGWORM.

That Nasty Disease!

Cured safely by Dr. Burman's RINGWORM OINTMENT. A sure and certain Cure for all Skin Diseases, Ringworm, Tetter, Acne, Pimples, Ivy poisoning and all kinds of skin troubles. All irritation stopped instantly after the first application. This is a tried medicine of proved success and can be used without the least hesitation. The medicine does not spoil the clothes and is quite harmless as it does not contain poisonous substances.

Price annas 4 per phial.
Paking & Postage 1 to 6, 5 annas.

Dr. S. K. BURMAN,
5, Tarachand Dutt Street,
CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Address—"Camphor."

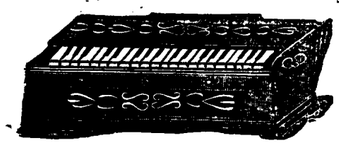
Agent:—

A. W. THAKKAR,
122, Princess Street, Fida Building,
BOMBAY.

PLEASE READ THIS

A BOON TO MOFUSSIL

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.



Have you tested our "NEW MAHNI FLUTE" Harmonium, if not don't lose this opportunity. Book your order to-day with one-fourth the value as advance and you will get it at your place without any trouble. It is made of seasoned Teak wood and first class reeds, and as such, it has everywhere won the satisfaction of our constituents. Prices under 3 years guaranteed *Single Reed* Rs. 45, 50, now sold for Rs. 22-8-0, 25. *Double Reed* Rs. 75, 80, 90, now offered for Rs. 37-8-0, 40, 45. The best *Double Reed Folding Harmonium* (which can be played both by hands and legs) Price Rs. 130, now sold for Rs. 65. *Special offer*:—Railway freight free in every part of India, and one mouth Harmonium will be given free who will supply at least 20 musical instrument dealers' addresses of his own place.

PARISIAN COMPANY.

Post Box, 414 (B) *CALCUTTA.*

Automatic Fire-Extinguishers
Mantles and Incandescent Lamp
Electric Fans and Fixtures
Red Seal Dry Battery
Icy-Hot Vacuum Flasks
Camp Cots and Water Bags
Accessories
Novelties

Prices defy Competition.

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
MUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their increasing sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 37 stamps, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

The Warrior
The Warrior
must be powerful to WIN.
Time, Experience and the most sever e tests have made our
WARRIOR WRIST WATCHES
win the Public confidence.
Above all the Warrior watch is great value for the money you pay for it.
It costs only Rs. 25 (Nickel Silver) and is guaranteed for TWO years.
C. B. 516
The Cheapest small size lever wrist watch of reliable quality on the market.
C.B.—516.
Madorina Watch Co. Ltd
KINGS BUILDING,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
Ask for our latest Illustrated Catalogue

If you have any ailment
DON'T FORGET TO TRY

AB-I-HAYAT (Regd.)

THE GREAT ELIXIR OF LIFE
which can cure you of all diseases
AND
Is a sure preventive of all troubles
SPECIALLY

Hydrocele, Heartburn, Indigestion, Insomnia, Joint Jaundice, Kidney disease, Lumbago, Liver trouble, Tuberculosis, Toothache, Urinary diseases, Ulcers, Vomitting, Venereal diseases, Wounds, Worms in the belly, Acidity, Cholera, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Nausea, and many more, too numerous to mention.

It would require a big volume to give a full detail of the numerous marvellous effects of the Great Elixir Ab-i-Hayat and to narrate all the miraculous cures, effected through its help. Briefly, it can be safely said that it is the surest, the safest and the most efficacious medicine for all sorts of ailments. It is Mother Nature's own healing agent, and so is very prompt in its action. It is Free from all injurious propensities as its ingredients are purely herbal. It is very quickly assimilated in the system and instantaneously begins its beneficial work. Moreover its effects are not temporary and transitory but permanent and long lasting. It is a wonderful external remedy for toothache, earache, burns, insect bites, etc., etc.

Agents Wanted. Hence it is THE GREATEST NECESSITY OF ONE'S EVERY DAY LIFE Commission Liberal.

And should be kept in every pocket and in every household at all times and all places.

Price Rs. 2 only per phial.—Sample annas 8 only.
The Manager, AB-I-HAYAT Pharmacy No. B.
Sufi-Ab-i-Hayat Buildings, Sufi-Ab-i-Hayat Post Office,
Pindi Baha-ud-Din (Punjab.)

VERDICT OF THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Your Ab-i-Hayat is a wonderful discovery in the world, it should be kept in every pocket, every home, at all times and places.—Khan Bahadur Moulvi Nihal-ud-Din Ahmed, 1st Grade Collector, Unao.

INCOMPARABLE.

I am proud to say that your Ab-i-Hayat is very useful and effective medicine, and in most cases I found it incomparable.—Hony. Captain Sardar Bahadur Ali Gauhar Khan, Madatabad (Jhelum).

BUSINESS PROGRESSIVE.

M. D. Avan's accounts are kept very honestly which are rare. His medicine business shows him a progressive man. His newspapers are well conducted.—C F. Stickland, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat.

WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

Please send three bottles of Ab-i-Hayat, it is a wonderful medicine for aches and pains in the body.—A. R. Anderson, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Police, Sandoway.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the headache, are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep.

The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4, V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz. Phials Rs. 8-12, V.P.P. Rs.10.

G. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.
Consulting Physician:
KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN.

DON'T FEAR!

Scorpion Stings—It removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8. Postage 1 to 3 phials As. 3. On receipt of Rs. 4-8. one dozen phials are sent free of postage.

Guaranteed Cure for Epilepsy, Hysteria, Paralysis, Insanity, Leprosy, Asthma, Piles, Phthisis, Diabetes, Cancer of the womb & Sinus etc. etc. *Write your troubles and know the best treatment.* Catalogues free.
RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
M. A. S. B., M. R. A. S. (London)
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams—"RAJVAID", Calcutta.

The Centre of Attraction

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER

REPLACES
GERMAN PILSENER

Dai Nippon Brewery Company Ld.,
The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND

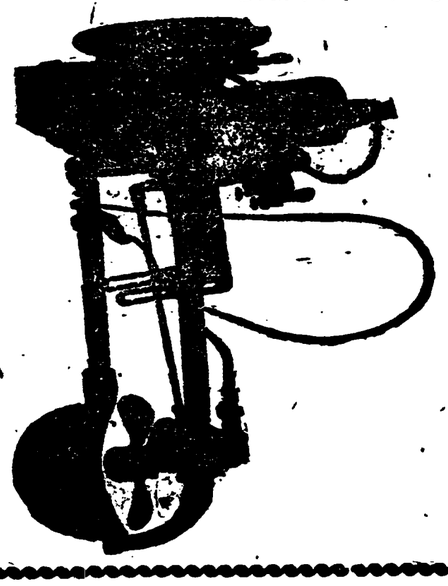
The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality.

Sole Agents:—MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LIMITED.

SUB-AGENTS:
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co. | P. C. SHROFF & SONS
D. D. BARIA. | M. P. BARIA.
BOMBAY.

KURWA & KAJIJI, SHIPCHANDLERS, IRONMONGERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Importers and Dealers in Engineers', Builders' and Contractors' tools of every description.
— Enquiries and Correspondence invited. —
Office and Showroom—ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
Warehouses—BALARAM STREET, GRANT ROAD and 11-13-27-29 DHUNJI STREET, NEAR MOMBADEVI.



THE WATERMAN PORTO-MOTOR
Model C-16—3-3½ H. P.

INSTANTANEOUS—POSITIVE REVERSE

Start or stop your boat at will without stopping the Engine.

The originial outboard or Porto Motor

The first detachable motor ever built.

Is still such motor in the World in Flexibility of control and speed for a wonderful source of enjoyment.

Specially designed Reversing Propeller

It is an Engine with a thousand-speed with the same Perfect control as an Automobile. Flywheel Magneto. Automobile Float-feed carburetor.

It is a Perfect Mechanism in every respect.

Did you get your Copy of

KAMASHASTRA

A guide to health wealth and prosperity
If not—
Write for it to-day.
It can be had free from
Vaidya Shastri
Manishanker Govindji,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Head Office;—
Jamnagar—Kathiawar

For Free Illustrated BOOKLET *Apply to*
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
near Cinem, Girgaum
BOMBAY

PERFUMERIES & SOAPS, POWDERS & LOTIONS,
ETC. ALWAYS IN STOCK—FROM:—
HOUBIGANT, GUERLAIN, ROGER GALLET, YARDLEYS etc.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART, LTD.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

STATIONERS & PRINTERS
QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION
THE RELIANCE STORES
AGENTS
PARSI BAZAR FORT BOMBAY

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by Srms Anpurnab Bakvi, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Medows Street, Fort Bombay.